The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Harbor Improvement.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS OFFICE, } 425 Broadway, MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 29, 1880. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Monday, August 30, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the Improvement of Harbor at Waukegan, Illinois; PIER CONSTRUCTION.

For blanks for proposals, and all information, apply at this office. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Waukegan Harbor," and addressed to

D. C. HOUSTON, Maj. of Engineers, U. S. A.

Proposals for Excavating Material.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, } 35 Washington-av., DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 10, 1880. }

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on the 10 h day of September, 1880, at which t me and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for excavating and removing about 270,000 cubic yards of material from the channel through Lake George, in the St. Mary's River, Mich.

Blank proposals and specifications may be obtained at this office.

G. WEITZEL, Maj. of Engineers, U. S. A.

Proposals for Building Lock No. 6, Great Kanawha River, W. Va.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, 70 Saratoga-st., Baltimore, Md., July 30, 1880.

PROPOSALS for building Lock No. 6, of the Great Kanawha River improvement, W. Va., will be received until noon of September 7, 1880, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms and specifications can be had upon application to this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Maj. of Eng'rs, U. S. A.

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DUE 1919,

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First Mortgage 6 per cent Gold Bonds,

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Principal due 1st Oct., 1909; Interest 1st Jan. and July.

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The Q., M. & P. Railroad is leased in perpetuity to the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company, who have assumed and entered upon its entire control and management.

Gross receipts of the Wabash for the six months ending 1st July, 1880, were $5,313,847, or, at the rate of over $10,000,000 per annum.

Circulars giving further information can be had at our office.

JOHN H. WRENN & CO., 80 Washington-st., Chicago.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO, HAS FOR SALE

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Dining-room and Kitchen on same floor, with double Parlors; all modern improvements, including Furnace and Gas Fixtures; very conveniently arranged, and well and substantially built. Lot 26 feet front. Depot of Hyde Park train only one block; fare seven cents; horse cars one block. Fine Lake view; park and flowers in front. The highest and healthiest location in the city. Price only $6,500; ½ cash, balance 5 years at 7 per cent, if required. Inquire of owner, Room 10, 99 Washington-st.

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15 Per Cent Discount

On all Garments ordered of us during August, 1880.

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August 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

As SOLE AGENTS, we offer, at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, THE

FLAGS!

For DECORATING PUBLIC BUILDINGS and PRIVATE RESIDENCES, in DESIGNS approved by

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We also offer, as a SPECIAL BARGAIN! an assortment of

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381 & 383 W. Madison-st.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10, 1880.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Chas. Ray & Co. and E. B. Stevens is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. E. B. Stevens retires from the firm. All outstanding claims and liabilities will be settled by Chas. Ray & Co.

CHAS. RAY & CO.
E. B. STEVENS.

We have purchased of Mr. E. B. Stevens his entire interest and good-will in our Commission business, and shall continue the same at No. 78 La Salle-st., as usual.

CHAS. RAY & CO.,
Grain Receivers and Commission Merchants, Chicago and Milwaukee.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of W. R. Roney & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, having sold their entire business—assets and liabilities—to Roney, Chase & Co. as our successors, said Roney, Chase & Co. assuming all liabilities of the late firm to this date, and being entitled to all the assets of said firm.

W. R. RONEY,
H. W. CHASE,
Chicago, Aug. 1, 1880. D. S. PATE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10, 1880.

Mr. E. B. STEVENS, late of the firm of Chas. Ray & Co., has associated himself with our house.

CULVER & CO.,
Grain Receivers and Commission Merchants, Chicago and Kansas City.

TO RENT.

The Conclave---Sleeping.

A brick building, three stories and basement, to rent, near Michigan-av., between Eldridge and Harmon courts, which could be used for sleeping a portion of the crowd next week. Apply to Room 42 McCormick Block, 69 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO VIEW The Knights' Parade.

No better place or accommodations can be found than at 189 Wabash-av., near Adams-st. There is a spacious bay-window on second floor, commanding a fine view up and down the street. Seats rented to select parties at reasonable rates. Apply immediately.

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Knights Templar and all styles Celluloid Collars and Cuffs. Do not wilt in warmest weather. Price lists and goods by mail. Call or address J. S. Barnes & Co., 86 Madison-st., (Tribune Building.)

PRESIDENTIAL.

The Democratic Discord in Western Pennsylvania Daily Growing Stronger.

English, of Indiana, Undertakes a Job of Mammoth Proportions,

Threatening to Sue Papers That Defame Him in the Campaign.

The Democratic National Executive Committee Hold a Secret Meeting.

The Hon. Leonard Swett Makes a Telling Speech at Clinton, Ill.

PENNSYLVANIA.

DISCORDANT DEMOCRATS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 10.—The Democrats of Allegheny County held their Conventions to-day. They were anything but harmonious. The old Randall-Wallace quarrel was the disturbing element. The result was a decisive victory for Randall, his partisans securing the control of all the committees, six in number. The Wallace candidate for Chairman of the County Committee was also defeated. There is a bitter feeling between the factions to-night, which finds expression in harsh language and mutual recrimination. The Wallace men say they will continue the struggle for supremacy. It is probable the State Committees will find it necessary to send a peace commission here to patch up the difficulty, the same as was done in Philadelphia. It is understood that the factions received telegrams during the day from their respective chiefs, advising them how to act. Some of the leaders say there is no hope of a compromise before the Presidential election. Should this be the case the Republican majority in this county will not fall below 15,000.

THE DEMOCRACY.

A SECRET MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—A meeting of the National Executive Committee was held at noon to-day at the Democratic headquarters, on Fifth avenue. Chairman William H. Barnum called the meeting to order, and the following gentlemen responded to their names: William C. Goudy, of Illinois; Austin H. Brown, of Indiana; B. F. Jonas, of Louisiana; Edmund Wilson, of Maine; Outerbridge Horsey, of Maryland; W. T. Martin, of Mississippi; Alvah O. W. Sulloway, of New Hampshire; Orestes Cleveland, of New Jersey; William W. Armstrong, of Ohio; William L. Scott, of Pennsylvania; and Bradley B. Smalley, of Vermont.

A session with closed doors was decided upon, and the Committee proceeded to listen to a report from Chairman Barnum of his recent trip through the West. Each member present made a report of the condition of the canvass in his State. Among the callers to-day at the Democratic headquarters were George Bechtel, of Staten Island; Richard M. Bishop, ex-Governor of Ohio; David R. Paige, of Akron, O.; Thomas S. King, of Minneapolis; R. O'Byrne, G. F. House, and W. H. Bailey, of New York City.

MR. W. H. ENGLISH,

the candidate for Vice-President, and Chairman of the State Central Committee of Indiana, is afraid of the colonization of his own State by the Republicans with negroes. In a letter read before the National Democratic Committee to-day he says the evidence of negro importations is increasing every hour. Mr. Barnum reported to-day that Indiana was sure to go Democratic in November, and that Illinois and Ohio were uncertain, but likely to go Democratic. Detectives will be employed to go to Indiana to prevent colonization and to report what is being done there by Republican leaders. Senator Jonas, of Louisiana, reported to the Executive Committee that the South was solid, and needed no efforts to fire her enthusiasm.

ILLINOIS.

THE GALENA DEMOCRACY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 10.—The second "grand rally" of the Galena Democrats came off at the Court-House last evening. There were just sixty-five persons present at 8:30 o'clock by actual count, and several of the number were Republicans. Speeches were made by the Hon. Fred Stahl, of this city, who is mentioned as the prospective candidate for the Galena Post-Office in the event of Hancock's election, and Dr. Charles H. Carey, heretofore a violent Apple River Greenbacker, who has completely gone back on the Weaver ticket, and now proposes to howl for Hancock.

REPUBLICAN CLUB.

On Friday evening of this week the Republican Central Club of this city will meet at the Court-House. It is expected that the Hon. P. O. Orton, of Darlington, Wis., and Judge J. D. Platt, of Warren, late converts to Republicanism, will be present and address the meeting.

AT CLINTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., Aug. 10.—The first gun for the Republican campaign in De Witt County was fired this evening. Early in the morning the streets were well crowded with people from all parts of the county, who were present for the purpose of hearing the Hon. Leonard Swett, of Chicago make the opening speech for the campaign of 1880. Mr. Swett is the most talented political speaker in Illinois, and by the time the speaking was announced a very large crowd was present, listening with all their power to the famous speaker. His speech was a sound and able defense of the great Republican party, and carried conviction to the hearts of his hearers. He was not in favor of Southern bulldozing, as practiced by the Democracy, and believed that the only remedy to cure the evil was the election of the entire Republican ticket. He was positive that the party would be successful in November if all hands went willingly to work. His speech was loudly and vociferously cheered during the whole evening, and the crowd was more than ordinarily enthusiastic. The Garfield Club of 200 members paraded the streets in torchlight procession, and the Cornet Band and the Clinton Campaign Glee Club rendered some very excellent music for the occasion. It was a grand triumph for the Republican party.

INDIANA.

UNDERTAKING A BIG JOB.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 10.—The Hon. William H. English repeated his threat to-day that he would sue all persons and papers publishing articles in defamation of his character. It is said that he carefully scans the entire exchange list of the *Sentinel*, noting everything that is said of him, and carefully preserving the alleged libelous matter. After the election he will begin his suits. The Grubbs Libel law in this State makes it easy for the person libeled to secure a verdict of fine and imprisonment, but the defendant is allowed to plead the truth of his statement in defense. Probably Mr. English does not know this.

COLORADO.

WHAT A PENNSYLVANIAN THINKS OF THE SITUATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 10.—Ex-Prothonotary Kennedy, now a citizen of Colorado, who is here on a visit, said to-day that Colorado was one of the most intense Grant States in the entire list. When the delegates returned from Chicago with their favorit defeated, they were exceedingly subdued, and their feeling extended to the members of the party throughout the State. There was comparatively no interest taken in the success of the ticket. But after a little Gen. Grant came to visit the State. He was received with unbounded enthusiasm, and in return he made some encouraging speeches. More than that, he told the boys to go to work. Since then Colorado has been ablaze for Garfield and Arthur. The State will give by far the largest Republican majority ever known there. The same is true of the Pacific Coast States.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

ENTHUSIASM OVER GARFIELD.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The telegraph has informed you of the triumphal trip of Gen. Garfield from his Ohio home through this State to the City of New York, his reception there, and his return to Chautauqua Lake, where he joined the ministerial gathering on Sunday. Your reports have only dealt with the temporary, visible aspect, while the deeper, wider, and more lasting influence of the nominee's tour through this State has not been touched upon. The enthusiasm and uniform cordiality of his greetings have not been overrated. Here in Utica, although a persistent rain had descended from early morning until noon, and at the time Gen. Garfield and his party were due the storm was still threatening, not less than 5,000 people gathered at the depot to do him honor. His stay was brief, but the glimpse had of him was satisfactory, and the thousands went away more decided than ever that the work of the Chicago Convention was completed for the best interest of the whole country. All along the Central line where stops were made, it has transpired that hundreds of men came from distant towns for the purpose of obtaining a glimpse of the candidate, in order, as they said, "to satisfy themselves that he was all he is represented to be." By what process of reasoning they were to determine this in a passing glimpse is not apparent; but one of these gentlemen, who had driven through a beating rain "nigh onto forty miles," as he expressed it, said, as the train pulled out of the Utica yard, "He'll do, and I am not sorry I come. Now let's adjourn to dinner"; and the sturdy yeoman, covered with mud, and wet to the skin, sought a hotel, where horse and driver obtained needed refreshment.

There is now no necessity of hiding the fact that, when the news of the nomination of Gen. Garfield first reached the Republicans of Central New York, a shadow of disappointment lowered like a pall. If it had been Grant or Sherman, there would have been less dissatisfaction visible. Blaine was their pride and hope; and, if he had been the man, the country was ready to overflow in tumultuous joy and enthusiasm. No wonder, then, that this new name in the list was received with a doubt and a dread that his nomination would create apathy and indifference. But Republicans in Central New York are not disposed to desert their colors; neither are they inclined to go in blindly and vote for a man without knowing who he is, what he has done, and what he is likely to do. Accordingly, Garfield's record has been diligently studied. The events of his boyhood, the struggles of ambitious youth, the triumphant successes of his early manhood, and the crowing glory of maturer years, have convinced them that by honoring him they would also confer lasting honor upon themselves and upon the country. They now believe that, with his acknowledged talent and far-reaching statesmanship, every issue whithin the scope of political vision will receive thorough and comprehensive treatment, and that the great principles involved in this campaign will find in him an ardent, faithful, and fearless exponent. Garfield's course in Congress, a detailed history of which is being extensively circulated here and in the Eastern States, is absorbing the attention of thousands; and, the more it is circulated, the firmer becomes the belief that his election is the only salvation of the country. The evidence accumulates from all quarters that no such active, persistent, and effective campaign-work has been performed since Abraham Lincoln's first nomination, as is in preparation and to be performed this fall. The party is thoroughly united; its effective workers are already in the field with harness on, and waiting for the bugle-call charge on the enemy's works.

SENATOR KELLOGG.

THE STATUS OF THE COLORED VOTE.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE last evening had a brief interview with William Pitt Kellogg, United States Senator from Louisiana, who arrived at the Grand Pacific Hotel the previous evening. In the course of a general conversation the Senator said: "People ask as to the present status politically of the colored people. The fact is, that every one knows, and every candid Southern man will acknowledge, that the colored people are as loyal to the Republican party as they ever were, but—and that but always comes in—there is the further fact, that the colored vote as a political integer has been eliminated from politics in the South. In my opinion the Republicans cannot carry a single Southern State, unless there be a bare possibility in Virginia and Florida. In Louisiana we may carry a few Congressional districts, unless the Democrats have determined at all hazards and by open fraud to secure complete possession of the Lower House, in which case they will count us out. They have a Returning Board in every parish. The Democratic Governor appoints the Jury Police, these in turn appoint the commissioners or judges, and these appoint a Registrar, whose business it is to register just who are allowed to vote. There is one case in Cadeau Parish witnessed by a wealthy planter named Ross Wilkinson. He says that he watched the polls and that the actual vote stood about 300 Republican and 75 Democratic. When the polls were closed the judges made a return which reversed the figures, and that return was final and not reversible by any higher power. No, we stand no chance whatever, and the negroes are only allowed to vote in cases where their votes can do the Democratic party no harm. The negro vote is eliminated from Southern politics, as I have said before."

In regard to the wonderful census returns reported from the South, the Senator instanced several northern parishes in Louisiana, where hundreds of negroes had participated in the exodus, and no whites or negroes had come in. Yet the census returns from these very parishes show an increase of 40 per cent in ten years. By thus securing the benefits of the population and by disfranchising the colored people, the Senator claimed that one white man in the South outvoted three in the North.

Senator Kellogg will remain here some time, but does not intend at present to take part in the campaign, although he has a most forcible way of putting the story of the outrages in the Southern States.

NOTES.

TROUBLE EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—In response to a request from the Republicans of Leesburg, Va., one of the Republican clubs of this city will probably go to Leesburg next Saturday to assist the colored Garfield and Arthur Club there in raising a liberty-pole. The Democrats have heretofore prevented the raising of the pole, and the members of the Club say they are determined to raise it if they have to fight for it. As the people of Leesburg are violent Democrats, it is very probable that a row will ensue.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 10.—The Secretary of the National Prohibition Committee asserts to-day that the Prohibitory party will put an Electoral ticket before the voters of twenty States.

POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The aggregate census returns show the population of Massachusetts to be 1,783,812—an increase of 19 per cent over the figures of the last census.

BURIED IN BRAN.

A Feed-Mill in Montreal Falls, Burying Thirteen Persons.

One Boy Killed and Several Others Supposed Fatally Injured.

Casualties of a Minor Character in Various Localities.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Aug. 10.—A horrible accident happened on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad (Panhandle) about three miles east of this place at 3 o'clock this morning. The freight train due here at 3:20 a. m. consisted of two sections, running at the usual distance apart. When the first section was ascending a heavy grade about fifteen of the rear cars broke loose and started back down the grade. The rear section was ascending the grade with a heavy load. The result was that the engine struck the caboose, forcing the trucks of the latter under the car ahead and the upper part into the boiler, allowing the steam and hot water to escape into the caboose. In the caboose were the conductor, brakeman, and four drovers. One of the stockmen, named McAllister, from White County, Indiana, was instantly killed. He was a brother of Judge McAllister, of Chicago. The conductor and brakeman were scalded so badly that their death may occur at any moment. The other drovers were badly scalded about the hands and head. The fireman of the rear engine jumped off and thus escaped injury. The engineer was badly scalded and bruised in several places. The supposition is that all the occupants of the caboose were asleep. The engineer of the rear section did not see the cars until about fifty yards distant, as the night was very dark. He instantly reversed the engine, put on a full head of steam, and sounded the whistle. The Coroner held an inquest to-day. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury. The body of Mr. McAllister was taken on the mail train to his bereaved family. Those of the injured abre to travel left for their homes.

LATER.—The conductor of the train died this afternoon, and the brakeman is not expected to recover.

A FATAL FALL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 10.—A terrible accident happened this afternoon on Mignonne street, in the east end of the city, by which the lives of ten persons were imperiled. Zeemont Pease, aged 11 years, son of Jean Baptiste Pease, of St. Andrew street, lost his life, and Isidore Brosseau and Mongein, aged 12 and 13, respectively, were seriously injured. The fatality occurred in a two-story wooden building, cased on the outside with a single brick, and used as a feed store by the owner, Napoleon Brosseau, father of one of the youth who met with injury. Twelve young lads, whose ages ranged from 11 to 16, were engaged in packing about 60,000 pounds of bran on the second floor when the wall facing the street gave way, bringing with it the eastern gable, causing the roof and upper floor to completely collapse, and burying underneath the whole thirteen persons. The fire and police alarms were immediately rung by parties who witnessed the accident, and were promptly responded to by the brigade and a force of city police. No time was lost in searching for the unfortunate captives, and ten, including the proprietor, were taken out alive, some bruised on the body, others with slight wounds on the head, and all nearly suffocated with the loose bran. But for a single post which kept the principal portion of the heavy roof and floor from descending to the ground, there is little doubt every person present would have been sacrificed.

A BURNING MINE.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 10.—Night and day forces have been working at the Keely Run colliery trying to subdue the fire raging inside, but cannot approach any nearer than about a hundred yards from the fire on account of the gas. A great many men were prostrated from the effects of gases last night, and were removed to their homes. The most skilled mining engineers have been on the ground all day, and are now trying to smother the fire by closing up all the openings, thereby cutting off all air. Failing in this, they will try to extinguish the fire by forcing a powerful body of steam into the workings. Pipes for this purpose are now being laid. Experienced miners say nothing will overcome the fire but water. This, however, will be the last resort, owing to the many disadvantages and tremendous cost.

CAUGHT IN A PLANER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 10.—Capt. George W. Fowler, an employé at Allen, Hall & Co.'s sash factory, had his right arm crushed to-day while attempting to oil the matcher head of a combined planer, the machine being in motion. The injured man was removed to Dr. Raney's office, where it was found necessary to amputate the arm just below the elbow.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 10.—Ada Calkins, about 16 years of age, employed as a cigar-maker, has, with the view of beautifying her complexion, been in the habit of taking morphine, and on Sunday took an overdose, which resulted in her death. A jury of inquest rendered a verdict of "Accidental poisoning."

THROWN FROM A HORSE.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 10.—Morley M. Baldwin, a wealthy farmer of Richland Township, Mahaska County, was instantly killed near New Sharon to-day by being thrown from his horse.

DROWNED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Three attachés of the Bellevue Hospital were drowned by the capsizing of a boat on the Shrewsbury River.

ST. LOUIS SOUR MASH.

Secretary Bristow's Advice to Gen. McDonald.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 9.—In connection with the St. Louis sour-mash, the story of McDonald's visit to Washington at the beginning of Bristow's war on the whisky-rings, as told by a Louisville gentleman, will not come amiss. In St. Louis the "Sylph" was at that time so bloated with spoils and so confident in his bearing that Democrats thought he was Grant's keeper; that the President was really his little instrument. And so, when McDonald went on to Washington to see about the infernal stories that Secretary Bristow had started and the prosecution he was threatening, it was pretty generally understood that the "Sylph" would come gliding home in a few days with Bristow's head at his belt.

McDonald and Bristow met a few minutes after the arrival of the former at the Arlington House, Washington.

"Mr. Bristow, I have come here to see what all this work of yours means; I've come to see Gen. Grant about it," was about what Gen. McDonald said.

And Gen. Bristow just about replied: "Gen. McDonald, you have come here to attempt to further deceive your best friend,—a better friend than you deserve,—President Grant. Now, let me tell you, the President will believe nothing bad of you now; but I have the means to convince him, and I intend to do it as soon as possible."

"How?" asked Gen. McDonald.

"By putting you within the four walls of prison. The proof is positive and complete."

Gen. McDonald paled, and Gen. Bristow continued: "My advice to you is to go to Gen. Grant and make a full confession."

"The next time Gen. Bristow saw the President the latter said: "I've seen McDonald; it is all true."

And, a short while after McDonald returned crestfallen to St. Louis, he was placed within the prison-walls.

CANADA.

Hanlan—Cattle-Exportation—Maritime Province Dissatisfaction with Confederation—Crops in the Ottawa Valley.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Aug. 10.—Cardinal Manning, of London, Eng., has written to Archbishop Lynch, stating that he is desirous of procuring homes for 2,000 waifs from the great metropolis.

Hanlan takes moderate exercise on the bay daily. His health is good. He will sail for England Sept. 4, by the City of Richmond, and go into active training on his arrival for his race with Trickett on the 15th of November.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HALIFAX, Aug. 10.—The heavy expense of shipping cattle to England by the regular ocean-steamship lines has set on foot an agitation among Nova-Scotia exporters to build a steamer specially for the trade. A letter from a Nova-Scotian in London says the Montreal Cattle-Exporting Company are making money fast. They want steam accommodation for 5,000 head of cattle, and as many more sheep, this season.

The following extracts from influential papers show how thoroughly a portion of the people of the Maritime Provinces are dissatisfied with Confederation:

The New Glasgow (N. S.) *Plaindealer* says: "During the past year or two it has been observed that there exists a great amount of dissatisfaction in both political parties in this section of the Dominion. Liberal Conservatives as well as Reformers affirm that there is something radically wrong, and, unless a change takes place,—a change decidedly for the better,—Nova Scotia, and, in fact, the three Maritime Provinces, will be so low in the scale as to drive their inhabitants to a more congenial nationality, or force them to stand upon their rights, and, unitedly, irrespective of creed or sectional denomination, demand a change, or perhaps a separation. Straws show the way the wind blows; and, when we hear these mutterings of dissatisfaction and disapproval, and men expressing their disgust for measures and men that a few years ago were the models of political perfection, we may ask ourselves calmly, 'Whither are we drifting?'"

The Amherst (N. S.) *Sentinel* says: "The Dominion Government spends this year $711,580 on 35,000 wild Indians in the Northwest, and gives 400,000 Nova-Scotians subsidies to the amount of $285,000. Such is Confederation."

The St. John (N. B.) *Globe* says: "There never was anything in Canada, not only since Confederation, but before it, like the present condition of affairs. We have been continually crying out for more capital, but all the capital we have cannot find employment, and it is a fact that capitalists no longer find a chance in Canada to invest what capital they have, at the remunerative prices that formerly prevailed. We will do the National policy the justice to say that it has made money cheaper, but this has been done by lessening the field for its employment, and by driving out of the country thousands of men who but for it would find employment here."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 10.—The Ottawa Valley has reason to congratulate itself upon having this season one of the largest harvests ever reaped in Eastern Ontario. The oat-crop is very heavy; the straw is just the proper length, and the heads are heavy with grain. Spring-wheat is very good, notwithstanding the rust which attacked the leaves a few weeks ago. The cool, moist weather has been very favorable to ripening grain, and the berry is plump and heavy. Root-crops are doing splendidly. Potatoes promise to be the most abundant crop the Ottawa Valley has seen since the advent of the potato-bug.

As an instance of how huge fortunes are made, the following is told as a fact: A lumberman of the Ottawa Valley invested during the depression a considerable sum of money in piling up a stock of sawn lumber. When taking stock a year ago, he estimated the market-value of his lumber at a certain price. A few weeks ago he sold it to an American firm at $75,000 in advance of that price.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 10.—The Royal and North British & Mercantile Insurance Companies are suing a man named Lauvin for having played a sharp trick upon them in November last. It seems that he insured for $500 in each Company without the other's knowledge, and in June his house was damaged, when he collected $300 from the Royal and $225 from the North British & Mercantile. He will be tried shortly for obtaining money under the pretense that he was insured only in one Company.

The Institut Canadienne and its splendid library being in difficulties which overwhelm it, the management have offered to hand it over to the city as the nucleus of a free circulating library. The matter will likely be discussed in the City Council; but there is such a lack of enterprise and intelligence about that body that it will be a wonder if they agree to accept the trust.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, northeast to southwest winds, nearly stationary temperature, stationary or higher barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional rain, winds mostly northerly, nearly stationary temperature, stationary or higher barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly, possibly veering to easterly, winds, generally higher temperature, stationary or higher barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, southerly, preceded in the first district by northeast winds, higher temperature, stationary or lower barometer.

The Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers will rise.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.813	71	75	S. W...	9	.30	Clear.
7 a. m....	29.815	72	76	S. W...	8	......	Fair.
10:18 a. m.	29.813	75	77	S. E....	7	......	Clear,
2 p. m....	29.798	75	81	N. E....	8	......	Clear.
9 p. m....	29.929	68	74	N. E....	10	......	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.941	68	90	N. E....	7	......	Cloudy.

Maximum, 80; minimum, 65.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Thr. 2:18 p.m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.	R'n	W'th'r
Albany	85	74	N. W., gentle	...	Cl'dy.
Alpena	69	58	N., fresh	....	Clear.
Boise City	82	74	N., gentle	....	....
Breckinridge	78	61	S. E., fresh	....	Clear.
Buffalo	75	70	N., gentle	....	Cl'dy.
Cairo	82	72	S., gentle	.56	Clear.
Cheyenne	86	71	S., fresh	....	Clear.
Chicago	75	68	N. E., fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	73	73	S., gentle	....	Clear.
Cleveland	74	69	S. E., gentle	....	Clear.
Davenport	83	70	N. E., fresh	....	Clear.
Denver	88	74	S. E., fresh	....	Clear.
Des Moines	80	69	Calm	....	Clear.
Detroit	76	67	N. E., gentle	....	Fair.
Dodge City	90	72	S. E., gentle	....	Clear.
Dubuque	77	..	N. E., fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Duluth	65	60	N., gentle	....	Clear.
Erie	73	70	E., gentle	.0	Fair.
Escanaba	..	59	N., fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Fort Garry	70	62	S. E., fresh	....	Clear.
Fort Gibson	85	72	N. E., light	....	Clear.
Grand Haven	70	68	N. E., fresh	....	Clear.
Indianapolis	84	75	S. E., light	....	Clear.
Keokuk	87	75	N. E., fresh	..	Clear.
La Crosse	80	71	N., light	..	Clear.
Leavenworth	88	76	N., gentle	..	Clear.
Louisville	79	73	S. E., gentle	..	Cl'dy.
Madison	71	69	S., fresh	..	Clear.
Marquette	64	55	N. W., fresh	..	Clear.
Memphis	85	73	N. E., fresh	[illegible]	L. rain.
Milwaukee	67	65	N., fresh	....	Clear.
Nashville	84	70	S. E., gentle	.0	L. rain.
New Orleans	81	76	S., fresh	.40	L. rain.
North Platte	89	78	S., high	....	Clear.
Omaha	82	75	S. E., fresh	....	Clear.
Oswego	73	69	Calm	....	Clear.
Pioche	83	75	S. W.	....	Fair.
Pittsburg	86	68	N. W., light	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
Port Huron	0	67	N., fresh	....	Fair.
Rochester	74	68	S. E., gentle	..	Fair.
Sacramento	79	69	S., fresh	..	Clear.
Salt Lake City	88	82	S. E., fresh	....	Clear.
Sandusky	77	72	N. E., fresh	....	Clear.
San Francisco	61	57	S. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Shreveport	87	78	S. E., gentle	..	Clear.
Springfield	86	73	S., gentle	..	Fair.
St. Louis	84	76	S., fresh	..	Clear.
St. Paul	78	67	N., gentle	[illegible]	Clear.
Toledo	80	72	N. E., gentle	..	Clear.
Vicksburg	87	73	S. E., light	[illegible]	Fair.
Virginia City	77	61	Calm	[illegible]	Fair.
Winnemucca	85	71	S. W., fresh	..	Clear.
Yankton	..	71	S. E., fresh	..	Clear.

STATE POLITICS.

Further Proceedings of the Democratic Convention in Tennessee.

The State-Credit Men Succeed in Getting Control of the Body.

Georgia's Democratic Convention Adjourns Without Making a Nomination,

But Decides to Recommend Colquitt to the Electors for Governor.

Enthusiastic Opening of the Republican Campaign at Saco, Me.

Result of the Democratic Convention in Lucas County, Ohio.

TENNESSEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 10.—The State Democratic Gubernatorial Convention met in the Capitol at noon to-day. Over 1,200 delegates were present, three-fourths of whom are State-Credit men. Fully 1,000 spectators occupied the galleries, and a deep degree of interest was manifested in the proceedings. The space in the hall was inadequate to seat the delegates, and many were compelled to stand up.

Col. George Washington, of Knox County, State Credit, and the Hon. D. L. Snodgrass, of White County, Low Tax, were nominated for Temporary Chairman. The roll of counties being called Washington received 904 votes and Snodgrass 293 votes, thus showing the relative strength of the two factions.

Washington is all right so far as his attitude on the debt question is concerned, but he proved to be a poor Chairman. In his address delivered upon assuming the chair he said the party had reached a critical juncture in the affairs of the State. It had lately seemed, however, as if something like the spirit of discord had found lodgment in the ranks of the Democracy, but he believed, when properly understood, it is far more apparent than real, much less widely extended than many suppose. Nevertheless, it has not failed to attract the attention of the keen, watchful enemy.

His reference to repudiation as "that supreme, overshadowing, far-reaching, unending, exquisit calamity of calamities," was received with deafening applause.

The Chairman closed by saying: "It is high time anything looking to the dishonor of the State be made forever disreputable. It is time the vexatious question be eliminated from politics. Every suggestion of honor, impulse, State pride, consideration of self-interest and party expediency imperiously demand it. It is and has been the mill-stone about the neck of our State. Remove it and Tennessee with her magnificent array of natural resources, instead of languishing with paralyzed energies and a face of shame, will take her proper place high up among the grand sisterhood of States jewels that sparkle upon a brow radiant with the light of an unspotted name."

When Wilson County was called in the roll of counties in the selection of Chairman, the Chairman of the Low-Tax delegation voted for Snodgrass. The Chairman of the State-Credit delegation from the same county challenged the vote, claiming neither delegation had the right to exercise the privilege of ballot until the contest between them had been settled. The vote was withdrawn. De Kalb County, with two contesting delegations, also withdrew her vote.

At the afternoon session the Hon. James D. Tillman, of Lincoln County, State-Credit man, was elected Permanent Chairman viva voce, thus scoring another victory for the State-Credit wing.

Four-fifths of the Committee on Platform are State Credit.

No business was transacted at the night session, which closed at 9 o'clock, adjournment being taken till 10 o'clock in the morning in order to give the Committee time to report.

The Convention acted so disorderly that the Chairman was forced to administer a reprimand.

To-morrow will doubtless witness a red-hot wrangle over the platform, as at least two will be submitted. It is very likely balloting will not be commenced until a late hour at night, if then.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 10.—The Democratic State Convention to-day passed resolutions that after the thirty-second ballot for candidate for Governor and no one receives two-thirds of the vote cast that the Convention recommend to the people Gov. A. H. Colquitt. The Convention also by a rising vote promised a united and hearty support of the Democracy of Georgia to Hancock and English.

The result of the thirty-second ballot was: Colquitt, 220; Lester, 58; Hardeman, 46; Gartrell, 15; Warner, 8.

The Convention then by acclamation placed in the field an Electoral ticket for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

MAINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SACO, Aug. 10.—The Republican Convention here to-day renominated the Hon. Thomas B. Reed for Congress by acclamation. It was at first decided that the nominee ought to come from Knox County, and several were presented and pressed, but it was shown to the satisfaction of all that there must be perfect unanimity to insure success, and the present incumbent was decided on, and was pledged hearty support by all the delegates. The resolutions adopted indorse the Republican National and State platforms. Senator Blaine was present, and repeated his speech of last night on financial, tariff, and State issues, talking for over an hour amid great enthusiasm. Congressman Reed addressed a crowded meeting here to-night, and won much applause. The State canvass has opened brilliantly. The Republican candidates for Congress in the Fourth and Fifth Districts have been paying attention to the outlying parts of their respective districts. Mr. Frye has been making himself useful wherever he was needed, his own district being secure. Mr. Reed has been generally active, and Gov. Davis and Mr. Hale have also been on the stump in various parts of the State. The preliminary canvassing has been of a highly encouraging character. Meetings have been large, and the attendants upon them have been enthusiastic. Now the general campaign has been entered upon with zest, and from this time until the polls are closed on the 13th of September there will be increasing activity and excitement. Blaine will be the guiding spirit of the campaign, for he attaches great importance to the vote of Maine, and there is no doubt but Gov. Davis will receive a substantial majority in spite of the somewhat threatening Fusion movement.

SACO, Me., Aug. 10.—The Republicans of the First District have renominated Thomas B. Reed for Congress.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 10.—The Democracy of Lucas County assembled in Convention in White's Hall to-day. Full delegations were present from all parts of the county. J. M. Hueston acted as Chairman, and E. S. Dodd as Secretary. The resolution reported by the Committee were unanimously adopted. County nominations were then called for. There was but little competition for places on the ticket, the candidates coming to the front as lambs to be slaughtered. They were: For Recorder, Charles J. Kirschner; Commissioner, John Ryan; Surveyor, George Meissner; Infirmary Director, Frank Tillman. The appointment of a Central Committee provoked the usual war of words, the fight being to keep that alleged element of discord, the name of H. P. Platt, off the list. This movement, however, failed. Fifty-three delegates to the Congressional Convention, which meets in Napoleon, Aug. 12, were then selected, and were all guaranteed as genuine Hurd men.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 10.—The *Gazette's* specials report nominations for Congress to-day as follows: Portsmouth, renomination of Neal by the Republicans of the Twelfth District; Clyde, nomination of J. B. Rice by the Republicans of the Tenth District; nomination of Col. J. F. Charlesworth by the Democrats of the Sixteenth District.

MICHIGAN.

The following is the text of the platform adopted by the Michigan Republican State Convention:

1. The Republican party of the State of Michigan, assembled by its delegated representatives in the City of Jackson, upon the spot where the National Republican party was born, after an unbroken supremacy in the State of a quarter of a century, and in the Nation of two score years, grateful to an overruling Providence and a loyal people for the grand achievements of the past, here declares itself now, as ever, faithful to the great principles of liberty, equality before the law, the perpetual union of the States, the supremacy of the Nation, free thought, speech, press, and ballot, and the inviolable sacredness of the constitutional results of the War for the Union.

2. With pride and satisfaction it challenges scrutiny of its record during the past twenty-five years—a record unequaled in the history of parties since the foundation of the Government.

Among accomplished results we here recall the consecration of the Territories to freedom; the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; the preservation of the integrity of the Union against the greatest and most cruel rebellion in history; the provision of free homesteads for free men; the emancipation of 4,000,000 of slaves; the conferring of equal civil and political rights upon the emancipated race; the creation of a war currency never equaled, and the restoration of that currency, by good faith and honesty, to equality with the best money in the world; the payment, with heroic fidelity, of more than two-thirds of the cost of the war; the vast reduction of the principal and interest of the public debt, and the elevation of the public credit until the Nation's 4 per cent. bonds are eagerly sought at par; the linking of the two oceans with bonds of iron; the enactment of just and equal pension and bond laws for the defenders of the Union and their widows and orphans; the settlement of momentous international questions by peacable arbitration, and the elevation of the United States to the rank of a first-class Nation, grand in peace and mighty in war, making a "government of the people, by the people and for the people" respected around the whole earth.

During this same period the Democratic party has been, as a party, abject pro-slavery, time-serving, unpatriotic, in part treasonable, reactionary, and obstructive. It prostrated the Nation's credit; it undermined the bulwarks of the Constitution with the pernicious doctrine of State supremacy; it armed the Rebellion; it encouraged treason; it discouraged the defense of the Nation's life; opposed the draft; inaugurated bloody riots; declared for a truce with Rebels in arms; pronounced the War a failure; defamed the greenback out of a share of its honest value; bitterly opposed freedom for the slave, civil rights for the freedman, and the franchise for the black citizens; denounced the constitutional amendments as "revolutionary and void"; denied the freedom of speech, press, and ballot in the South; by shotguns, intimidation, and tissue-ballots gained control of both Houses of Congress; and attempted to revolutionize the Government by refusing necessary supplies, and by coercion of the Executive, after having failed to steal the Presidency by bribery.

It is now conspiring, under pretenses of repentance false upon their face, to install "the Lost Cause" in the Capital of the Nation; to reorganize the Supreme Court; to undo all War legislation, and to make it easy to annul the constitutional amendments and bankrupt the Treasury with Rebel war claims and compensation for emancipated slaves.

With this record behind us, and our face set courageously and confidently to the duties and responsibilities of the future, we do here declare:

1. That the administration of the Constitution, the protection of the Union, and the enforcement of the constitutional amendments should be intrusted to their friends, and not to their enemies, who have relentlessly sought to destroy them each and all.

2. That the blight of slavery will not have been wholly eradicated until all men shall be in fact, as they are of right, equal before the law.

3. We demand for every citizen, rich and poor, white and black, North and South, the right and privilege of casting his ballot once, and but once, at each election, and of having that ballot fairly counted and returned, without terror of shotguns, frauds of tissue ballots, or cheats of cipher dispatches.

4. We believe that the United States are a Union, not a confederacy; a Nation, and not a league. The Constitution is a supreme law, and not a treaty between foreign powers.

5. The Union must and shall be preserved; the public faith must be maintained; the public debt must be faithfully paid; the pensions of the Nation's defenders and their dependents must be sacredly guarded; the public lands preserved for actual settlers; fidelity, intelligence, and efficiency exacted in the public service, without destroying the freedom of the office-holding citizen; specie resumption must be maintained; the laws for the protection of the purity of elections must be adhered to and enforced; education must be fostered; industry, economy, temperance, and morality encouraged and stimulated; and the public funds strictly devoted to public and unsectarian uses.

6. In collecting revenues for the current expenses of the Government and the payment of the public debt, imposts should be so arranged as to relieve from taxation as far as practicable the necessities of the poor, and at the same time to afford incidental protection to American labor from competition with the ill-paid labor of other lands.

7. The Republican party has ever been the friend of the laboring class.

It has abolished the competition of slave labor.

It enacted the Homestead law; placed on the statute-book "the Eight-Hour law," and framed beneficent measures for the protection of immigrants.

It recognizes the fact that the great mass of our people must ever belong to the laboring class; and while it denounces all agrarianism and Communism, and will hold sacred all rights of property and contract, it will make the rights and interests of the great laboring class the objects of its jealous care.

8. *Resolved*, That the ticket for State officers this day nominated is confidently commended to the electors of Michigan as one eminently worthy of their support.

9. The Republicans of Michigan recognize in James Abram Garfield, our nominee for President, the patriot volunteer soldier, the wise and experienced statesman, the profound political economist, and the pure and noble man; and in Chester A. Arthur a patriot, jurist, and statesman worthy of the great Empire State, and to be associated in honor with our great leader. And without reference to our original choice we now pledge ourselves to work earnestly and unceasingly from now until November to secure their election.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 10.—The Democratic County Convention met here to-day and elected delegates to the State and Congressional Convention. A majority of former delegates favor Hollaway, of Hillsdale; the latter delegates have no choice. The district is largely Republican, and Congressman Willetts, who was renominated for the third term at Adrian to-day, will be elected by the usual majority.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Aug. 10.—The nominating Convention for the Second Congressional District was held here to-day. The Hon. E. Willits, of Monroe, was renominated for a third term on the first ballot, which stood: Willits, the solid vote of Washtenaw and Hillsdale Counties—31; 5 from Lenawee and 2 from Monroe—38; Rynd, 16 votes from Lenawee and Spalding, 10 from Monroe. Necessary for a choice, 33. The name of J. Webster Childs, the Granger candidate, was not mentioned in the Convention.

WISCONSIN.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 9.—Ex-Congressman Henry S. Magoon, of Darlington, Wis., was in the city to-day, attending to professional matters, and was called upon by your correspondent and interviewed on the subject of the fight for the Congressional nomination in his (the Third) district. Mr. Magoon is evidently opposed to Hazelton, and strongly favors the nomination of Clark. He regards his grounds of opposition to Representative Hazelton as all-sufficient, but was disinclined to state them. Regarding the nomination at Muscoda, last week, of Jones by the Greenbackers, Mr. Magoon stated that he (Jones) was an extremely weak candidate, and would poll only a few votes; that the Democrats would nominate Judge Cothren, of Mineral Point, who would receive the bulk of the Greenback and all the Democratic votes; and it behooves the Republican party, therefore, to put up their strongest man; and that the nomination of Hazelton would be simply suicidal.

Mr. Magoon may be honest in his convictions as to the unavailableness of Hazelton as a candidate, but he is most assuredly wrong in his conclusions, judging from the hearty indorsement Mr. H. is receiving at the hands of the rank-and-file of his party throughout the entire district. The Republican Congressional Convention of the Third Wisconsin District will be held on the 24th inst. at Platteville, when George C. Hazelton will be renominated almost on the first ballot, if not by acclamation; and, if nominated, he will be elected.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Aug. 10.—The Convention of delegates for Congressmen from the Seventh District assembled in Morris to-day. La Salle County presented the name of William Cullen; Grundy, P. C. Hayes; Will County Judge G. D. Parks; and Kendall County Jeremiah Evarts. The speech of Willett from Kendall, nominating Evarts, was especially neat, appropriate, and pointed. The Convention proceeded to an informal ballot, resulting in 16 for Cullen, of La Salle; 12 for Parks, of Will; 5 for Hayes, of Grundy; and 5 for Evarts, of Kendall. Following this were ninety-nine formal ballots precisely the same as the first informal ballot. The Convention then adjourned until 7 o'clock this evening.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. CHARLES, Ill., Aug. 10—At the Republican primaries for the election of delegates to attend the County Convention to be held at Geneva, Ill., Aug. 21, delegates favorable to the nomination of F. E. Ryan, of this place, for Attorney, were chosen. One hundred votes were polled.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., Aug. 10.—The Hon. D. C. Smith, Republican candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District, made a most telling speech this afternoon in the Court-House Square. He has canvassed the entire district, and feels positive that he can beat the present incumbent, A. E. Stevenson, Democrat, by at least 2,000 majority. His effort was powerful and full of good sense. He was cheered all through his speech.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 10.—The final outcome of the consultation of the Ninth Congressional District Greenbackers was the issuance of a call for another nominating convention, to meet at Lebanon on the 25th, to select a man to supplant Myers, who was by them nominated at Tipton last May, and afterwards taken up by the Democrats. Myers never accepted the Greenback nomination,—asserting that whatever claims he had would go before the Democratic Convention. When De La Matyr was bounced at Indianapolis, the Greenbackers of the Ninth District began to howl for Myers' scalp; and so loud was the Boone County yelp that the Committee found themselves powerless to stop it without a new convention. De La Matyr was at Lebanon in person Saturday, and made a speech. It is, of course, impossible to foretell the action of a Greenback Convention; but the present opinion is, that, unless the Democrats in some way get rid of Byfield, in Marion County, Myers will be taken off in this district. The Greenback strength in the counties composing this district amounted to 1,877 votes in 1876, and two years later to 3,587. This vote, if given to Myers, would defeat Mr. Orth overwhelmingly; the vote of 1878 would give the district to the Democrats by about 300 over the Republicans, independent of the Greenback vote.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 10.—The Hon. D. W. Voorhees addressed the Democracy this evening. His reception was very flattering. The various Ward Clubs acted as an escort from his hotel to the wigwam.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 10.—The Democratic Joint Committee of Thirty, recently appointed to act as the Democratic State Central Committee, to organize a State Convention, have decided to hold a State Convention at Worcester Sept. 1.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 10.—The Democrats, in convention here to-day, nominated the Hon. James H. Hopkins for Congress in the Twenty-second District, and Mr. George T. Miller in the Twenty-third District.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 10.—Edward W. Robertson was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth District.

The Hon. J. S. Billiu, Democratic nominee for the Third District, has, on account of dissatisfaction, withdrawn, and a new Convention is ordered.

NEW MEXICO.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 10.—The *Tribune's* Santa Fe special says the Territorial Democratic Convention yesterday renominated the Hon. Miguel Otero for Delegate to Congress.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 10.—The Debtpaying wing of the Democracy of the Second Congressional District have renominated John Goode by acclamation.

THE CROPS.

HOPS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The hop crop of Madison, Oneida, Chenango, and adjoining counties in Central New York is reported quite successful this season, and will soon be ready for picking. The season's yield in that region is estimated at over 100,000 bales. The average price for this product of late years has been over 30 cents a pound.

The Hop-Growers' Association of Central New York had its annual picnic at Spencer's Grove, on the eastern shore of Oneida Lake, last Saturday. There were about 10,000 people present, old and young.

COTTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—The black rust has appeared in the cotton-fields of certain sections of Georgia. It is thought the crop is also turning out badly. The crops in South Carolina, especially corn and cotton, are exceptionally fine. The report of the Department of Agriculture, to be issued Saturday, will show the average condition of the cotton-crop throughout the South to equal the highest calculations based on the report of last month.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 10.—Reports from Mississippi represent that the worm is doing some damage in the cotton-fields. The crop nevertheless will be a good one.

DR. TANNER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Dr. Tanner has gained nineteen and one-half pounds in seventy-eight hours, or at the rate of four ounces per hour. He is doing well to-day and eating about four men's rations.

Dr. Wark says the fact that Tanner has such a great appetite and such remarkable digestive powers shows conclusively that he was not reduced to the condition of inaction, even by forty days' abstinence from food. He could have gone on fasting several days longer.

Tanner has received over 400 letters and postal-cards since yesterday morning. Among them were many proposals from managers of lecture-bureaus asking him to lecture, and from physicians asking him to describe his feelings in detail, and from theatrical managers offering him tempting inducements for short engagements. He has also received some leap-year offers of marriage, probably written by wags. Tanner has not yet made up his mind what he shall do. Dr. Jarvis, of Bellevue Hospital, says the importance of Tanner's fast will not be fully recognized until the results of the physiological researches that are based upon it come to be published.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Dr. Tanner ate and drank quite freely during the day. His weight to-night was 140 pounds.

SLEEPING-CAR WAR.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Aug. 10.—A day or two since an agent of the Pullman Palace-Car Company was arrested at the Union Pacific depot in this city for violating the laws of Iowa by refusing to keep the office open during the business hours of the day. He was placed under $500 bonds to answer to the next Grand Jury. To-day he publishes the following card:

L. M. Bennett, Superintendent of the Pullman Car Company: In view of my arrest as Ticket-Agent of the Pullman Company for evading the laws of Iowa, and the heavy bonds I am now under, with the possibility of further and continued arrests for the same offense, over which I have no control, I most respectfully tender my resignation as your agent, providing such arrests are continued, on account of providing bonds for the same. J. E. COOLIDGE, Ticket-Agent.

This is the result of the open and continued warfare waged by the *Nonpariel* against the Pullman Company for violations of the law of discriminations against passengers wanting sleeping-berths at Council Bluffs, the Pullman Company having been in the habit heretofore of closing their office at the Union Pacific Depot most of each day in this city, thereby forcing travelers to go to Omaha to procure sleeping-berths.

GEN. GRANT.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 10.—Gen. Grant, Col. Fred Grant, and W. W. Smith arrived at Manitou this morning from Gunnison. U. S. Grant, Jr., leaves for California to-morrow evening.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

The Difference Between the Two Sections of the United States,

As Regards Their Industrial, Commercial, and Financial Status.

Proportion of Southern Exports and Imports as Compared with Northern.

Internal Revenues, Bank Deposits, and Railroad Business of the Two Sections,

Together with the Causes for the Great Change in the Course of Trade.

Strong Contrasts, as Drawn by the National Bureau of Statistics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—The following correspondence explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7, 1880.—*The Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.*—SIR: I have the honor to request that you will direct the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics to furnish information asked for in the following inquiries:

First—What relation does the internal commerce of the United States bear to its foreign commerce, and what proportion of the internal commerce of the United States is carried on over railroads?

Second—What proportion of the internal commerce of the country on railroads is carried on in the following Southern States—viz.: Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky?

Third—What proportion of the vessels engaged in the internal commerce of the country are owned in the Southern States above mentioned?

Fourth—What proportion of exports of the United States to foreign countries was exported from ports south of the Potomac River, and what percentage of total exports from the Southern States above mentioned consisted of cotton?

Fifth—What proportion of cotton shipped from the Southern States is moved by Northern, and what proportion by Southern capital?

Sixth—What proportion of the total imports into the United States was imported at ports south of the Potomac River?

Seventh—What proportion of the total revenues of the National Government, from customs, is collected at ports of the States hereinbefore mentioned?

Eighth—What proportion of the internal revenue of the United States is collected in the States hereinbefore mentioned?

Ninth—Of the total weight of mails carried on railroads of the United States, what proportion is carried in the Southern States hereinbefore mentioned?

Tenth—Of the total value of the manufactures of the United States, what proportion is the product of the manufacturing industries in the Southern States hereinbefore mentioned?

Eleventh—What proportion of the total product of the mining in the United States is the product of the Southern States hereinbefore mentioned?

Twelfth—According to latest information of the total bank loans in the United States, what proportion was loaned by banks in the Southern States hereinbefore mentioned?

Thirteenth—According to the best information of the total amount of circulations of banks in the United States, what proportion was issued in the Southern States hereinbefore mentioned?

Fourteenth—Of the total deposit in savings banks in the United States, what proportion is deposited in savings banks of the Southern States hereinbefore mentioned?

Fifteenth—What has been the cost of the railroads of the Southern States, and what proportion does the cost of such roads bear to the total cost of the railroads of the United States? In this connection please to state also what proportion of capital stock, mortgage bonds, and other forms of indebtedness of Southern railroads is held in the Northern States.

Sixteenth—What is the income of the public schools of the Southern States, and what proportion does the income bear to the total income of the public schools of the United States?

Seventeenth—I should be glad to have a brief statement showing the relative magnitude of the East and West trade currents over railroads north of the Ohio River, and of the commerce of the Mississippi River, as set forth in the recent report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics on internal commerce.

Eighteenth—I should be glad to have a statement as to the change in the course of the trade of the Southern States, described by Mr. Nimmo on pages 88 to 96 of his recent report on internal commerce. Very respectfully yours,

EDWARD MCPHERSON, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—*The Hon. Edward McPherson, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee*—DEAR SIR: I inclose to you herewith the answer of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics to the several inquiries embraced in your letter of the 7th inst. Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF STATISTICS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1880.—*The Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury*—SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter addressed to you by the Hon. Edward McPherson, under date of Aug. 7, 1880, and referred to me for reply. I respectfully submit the following statement in order of the questions propounded:

The expression "the Southern States" in each case refers to the States mentioned in Mr. McPherson's letter—viz.: Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

INTERNAL COMMERCE.

The internal commerce of this country vastly exceeds in magnitude its foreign commerce. The commerce upon railroads alone is about twenty times as great as our foreign commerce. About 90 per cent of our internal commerce now finds the means of transportation on railroads.

COMMERCE ON RAILROADS.

The only means of measuring the relative magnitude of the internal commerce of the Southern States is by the number of freight-cars employed. This affords a pretty correct basis of estimate upon the subject. According to Poor's Railroad Manual for 1879—an accredited authority—the total number of the freight-cars employed on the railroads of the United States was 423,013, of which number 31,248 cars, or 7 4-10 per cent, were employed on railroads in the Southern States referred to.

TONNAGE OF VESSELS.

The total tonnage of vessels employed in the internal commerce of the United States, or water lines of transportation, including the coastwise trade on the ocean and inland, on rivers and the great lakes, amounted during the year ended June 30, 1879, to 2,678,067 tons, of which 242,548 tons or 9 per cent was owned in the Southern States mentioned.

FOREIGN COMMERCE—EXPORTS.

The records of the Bureau of Statistics show the total value of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the year ended June 30, 1880, amounted to $835,638,595, and that the value of the exports from ports south of the Potomac River amounted to $188,629,717, or 22.57 per cent of the total exports of merchandise from the United States. Of the total exports those of cotton amounted to $158,184,526, or 84 per cent of the total exports of the Southern States. The cotton shipped to Northern States, as well as exported from the South to foreign countries, appears to be moved chiefly by Northern capital. It is stated by the Secretary of the New York Cotton Exchange that "a very small percentage of the crop is moved by Southern capital, and that all that is taken North is controlled by Northern capital, while that exported to foreign countries is controlled either by foreign or Northern capital."

FOREIGN COMMERCE—IMPORTS.

The value of the imports of merchandise into the United States during the year ended July 30, 1880, amounted to $667,953,302, of which the value imported at ports south of the Potomac River amounted to $15,934,391, or 2.38 per cent.

REVENUES OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The total revenue of the National Government from customs during the year ended June 30, 1879, amounted to $133,271,048, of which $2,306,363, or 1.6 per cent, was collected at ports of the Southern States named.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has supplied me with the following information: The internal revenue receipts of the United States during the year ended July 30, 1880, which can be apportioned among the several States and Territories, amount to $116,848,221. Of this amount $20,332,364, or 17 per cent, was collected in the Southern States. Of the amount collected in the Southern States $19,462,954, or 95 per cent, was realized from spirits and tobacco.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

According to the latest information furnished by the Post-Office Department, the total weight of mails carried on railroads in the United States amounted to 551,370,158 pounds, of which 94,394,835 pounds, or 17.12 per cent, was transported on railroads in Southern States.

MANUFACTURES.

The most recent source of information in regard to manufacture is the census of 1870. During that year the total value of the manufactures of the country amounted to $4,232,325,442, of which $377,720,637, or 8½ per cent, was the product of the Southern States.

MINING.

The census of 1870 shows that the value of the products of mining amounted to $152,598,994, of which $4,996,052, or 3¼ per cent, was the product of the Southern States.

BANK LOANS AND CIRCULATION.

According to the last report of the Controller of the Currency, the total discounts of the entire country on the 2d of October, 1879, was $878,503,097, of which $46,360,007, or 5.3 per cent, was of banks in the Southern States. The total amount of circulation of the State and National banks of the country on the 2d of October, 1879, was $314,103,223, of which $23,478,426, or 7.47 per cent, was issued by banks in the Southern States.

SAVINGS-BANKS.

The total deposits in the savings-banks in the United States during the six months ended March 31, 1878, amounted to $788,135,817, of which $2,527,423, or not quite four-tenths of 1 per cent, was deposited in banks of the Southern States.

RAILROADS.

The total cost of railroads and their equipments in the United States, as stated by Mr. Poor, amounts to $4,166,331,221, of which the cost of the railroads and equipments of the States referred to amounts to $556,274,979, or 13.35 per cent.

EDUCATION.

From the latest report of the Commissioner of Education it appears that the total income for public schools in all the States and Territories amounted to $86,978,101, of which the income for public schools in the Southern States amounted to $8,536,497, or 9.8 per cent.

THE CAUSE OF INTERNAL COMMERCE.

In his seventeenth inquiry Mr. McPherson asks for the relative magnitude of the west and east trade current over railroads north of the Ohio, and of the commerce of the Mississippi River. In answer to this question I submit the following: The great trunk lines of railway extending west from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, now constitute the principal channels of the internal commerce of this country. Over each one of these trunk lines there flows a commerce much larger and more remarkable than that which ever floated on the Mississippi River. Commerce flows in upon these trunk lines on subordinate and tributary lines from the north, from the south, and from the west. The tonnage of merchandise shipped east across the Mississippi River over railroad-bridges north of St. Louis is twelve times as great as the tonnage shipped down the river to that city. At St. Louis the eastward movement of commerce now largely exceeds the southward movement. Twenty-five years ago the commerce of St. Louis was carried on entirely by river; but the record of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange shows that, of the total tonnage of freights received and shipped during the year 1879, there were 6,948,794 tons moved by rail, and only 1,366,115 tons by river. A few years ago a railroad bridge was constructed across the Mississippi River at St. Louis, and to-day that bridge is a far more important avenue of commerce than is the river which flows beneath it. With its double track it has a capacity for traffic ten times as great as ever floated upon the Mississippi River. During the year 1876 the tonnage to and from the East at St. Louis by rail amounted to 2,930,855 tons, while the tonnage to and from the South by river amounted to only 662,520 tons. During the same year the southern movement by rail amounted to 1,952,095 tons. Grain shipped from St. Louis to Liverpool via any one of the four Atlantic ports—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, or via New Orleans—is about 920 miles nearer to its destination when it reaches Baltimore, and still nearer when it reaches Philadelphia, New York, or Boston; and about 652 miles further from its destination when it reaches New Orleans. Thus it happens that Baltimore and New Orleans are to-day sharp competitors for the trade of the Great Northwest.

CHANGE IN THE COURSE OF TRADE.

In his eighteenth inquiry Mr. McPherson asks for a brief statement as to the change in the course of the commerce described on pages 88 to 96 of my last report on the internal commerce of the United States. In answer to this question I submit the following: An important change has, within a few years, taken place in the course of the commerce of the States and parts of States situated south of the Ohio River and south of the State of Missouri, viz.: Kentucky, Tennessee, Western Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas. Twenty-five years ago the chief commercial entrepots of the States mentioned were Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston; but this trade is dominated by the Cities of Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis. The commercial front of these States has been changed from the shores of the Gulf of Mexico to the shores of this great east and west current of trade over railroads. The aggregate population of the three interior cities is nearly three times as great as the aggregate population of the three Gulf cities. Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis have secured almost the trade of the States referred to with respect to the sale of breadstuffs and provisions, dry goods, groceries, hats, caps, clothing, and manufactured goods of every description. In return there is being shipped to those cities a large proportion of the surplus products of the South. During the present cotton year 1,000,000 bales of cotton have been shipped overland by rail, the greater part passing through those cities. This is one of the direct results of the establishment of the great and west current of trade over the trunk railroad lines north of the Ohio River, and of the fact that Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis now enjoy the advantages of a system of railroads penetrating into all parts of the Southern States. St. Louis has already grasped from New Orleans and Galveston the trade of Southern Missouri, of Arkansas, of the Indian Territory, of Northern Louisiana, and of a large part of Texas, and this trade is growing rapidly. I am sir, very respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH NIMMO, JR.,
Chief of Bureau of Statistics.

INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

Gen. Grierson's Recent Collisions with the Untamed Savages.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 10.—The *Tribune's* Santa Fé special contains the following news from the Indian campaign:

Gen. Grierson reports that while guarding the passes east of Van Horn's Well, and scouting towards the Rio Grande to prevent the Indians passing eastward toward the settlements, they escaped, slipping through and going north on the eve of the 4th inst. Grierson got his force in readiness and moved to the northwest, keeping a range of mountains between him and the Indians, thus concealing his movements. He left camp south of Van Horn's at 3 a. m. on the morning of the 5th, and arrived at Rattlesnake Springs at 12 that night, marching sixty-five miles in twenty-one hours. Arriving there, he found himself in advance of the Indians.

At 2 p. m. on the 6th the Indians were observed moving towards the Springs. The troops of the Tenth Cavalry, Capt. Vielle commanding Company I and Lieut. Ayers Company G, held their fire until it was thought the Indians would approach no nearer. They then fired by volley, creating great confusion and general scattering among the Indians. From the high mountain the Indians perceived the smallness of the force opposed to them, and advanced to the attack, trying to work their way to water. At this moment Companies H and B, of the Ninth Cavalry, under Capt. Carpenter and Lieut. Jones, made their appearance, and hostilities were again recommenced. After firing a volley they fled to the mountains.

At 4 p. m. a supply-train escorted by Capt. Gilman and a company of the Twenty-fourth Infantry appeared about eight miles south-east coming around a point of the mountains. The Indians sent out a party to attack it, but were again repulsed, and retreated to the main force. At this time a party of Indians was seen coming down the cañon between the troops, with the intention of attacking the train and getting to the water. They were also driven back. The Indians retreated to the Carriza Mountains, pursued by the troops.

Col. Grierson says it is impossible to tell the loss of the Indians, owing to the nature of the country. Many were shot from their horses.

Capt. Nolan's command is now watching the cañon, and Capt. Carpenter, with a force, has gone to Sulphur Springs and the water-holes, about twenty miles from Rattlesnake Springs, these being the only ones where the Indians can obtain sufficient water.

The soldiers suffered no casualties. Capt. Liverman, with a company of the Eighth Cavalry, is now on his way to join Grierson.

A courier from Capt. Kennedy brings a report to Grierson that a detachment of troops had an engagement while following the Indian trail into the cañon north of Bowen Springs, in the Gaudalupe Mountains. The troops lost one man killed and nine horses shot. The loss of the Indians is unknown. Capt. Kennedy at once moved out to attack these Indians.

Col. Vielle with 200 Mexican troops is now opposit Fort Quitman, watching for a band of fifty or seventy-five Indians who are supposed to have left the main band of Victoria. This is the same band that attacked a coach on the 9th, compelling it to return to Fort Quitman, and wounding one passenger.

A WARNING.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Mr. Clapp, of the Boston *Journal*, asks that an announcement be made that the person traveling in the West swindling hotel-keepers and newspaper men by pretending to be a correspondent of the *Journal* is an impostor.

PETER COOPER ILL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—It has been reported that Peter Cooper is dangerously ill in Ringwood, N. J. His son, Mayor Cooper, has gone to see him.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

The Seawanhaka Disaster Pronounced a Case of Criminal Carelessness,

And a Score of Blamable Persons Are Indicted for Manslaughter.

The Alleged Old Benders Turned Loose Again at Oswego, Kas.

A $15,000 Diamond Robbery at Bagg's Hotel, in Utica, N. Y.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The United States Grand Jury made a presentment to Judge Blatchford to-day of the result of their investigations of the circumstances of the sinking of the steamer Seawanhaka. The examination lasted about three weeks, and forty-three witnesses were examined. The presentment says that the jurors believe that the accident was due to the criminal carelessness and negligence of certain Government officials and the officers and owners of the vessel. Attached were indictments against Austin Jayne and Andrew Craft, inspectors of life-boats, rafts, life-preservers, etc.; against John K. Mathews and Alexander Cauldwell, inspectors of boilers and machinery of steam vessels; against Charles P. Smith, Captain and Master of the Seawanhaka, and Edgar Weeks, the engineer of that vessel; and against Benjamin C. Kirk, S. L. M. Barlow, Stephen Tabor, James Udall, Edward Morgan, Silas Mott, and Stephen H. Townsend, the Directors and owners of the Seawanhaka. The offense charged against these parties is manslaughter. Assistant District-Attorney Fiero moved that bench warrants be issued on the several indictments presented, to which his Honor gave his consent. He also moved that certified copies of this presentment be forwarded to the President of the United States, the heads of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary of the Treasury, which was agreed to by the Court.

The Grand Jury says: The inspection of steam vessels and licensing of engineers and other officers of such vessels has not been and is not conducted in a careful and intelligent manner. There is no form or system of examination through which applicants are required to pass, but the inspector simply views the man physically, his testimonials as to moral character are exhibited, and then he is asked such few and simple elementary questions as suits the convenience and momentary intellectual grasp of the inspector; that not one of the seven licensed engineers examined by the jurors could answer the question, How to ascertain the amount of steam in a boiler if for any reason such boiler had no steam-gauge? But in several instances the engineers admitted they had not "got the education to figure it out." In the allowance of certificates to officers of steam vessels other than engineers more consideration is given to the question of the applicant's availability for "special place" than to his general qualifications. The form only of the inspection of boilers and machinery of steam-vessels is observed each and every year. The necessary legislation to remedy the existing evils and correct irregularities are strongly urged.

Capt. Smith received great praise from the public and commendation in the newspapers for his conduct at the time of the disaster in the wheel-house until the boat was beached, although the flames surrounded him and he was badly burned. The Grand Jury say that by his felonious misconduct, negligence, and inattention to his duties, and his failure to provide the steamer with such life-saving apparatus as would best secure the safety of all on board in case of disaster, he was guilty of manslaughter. The other indictments are similar in their nature. All charge the indicted persons with manslaughter.

A BIG DIAMOND ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—It is so seldom that this city is the scene of criminal operations to any great extent that the audacious robbery of $15,000 worth of diamonds at Bagg's Hotel yesterday evening has startled the police, the detectives, and the entire community. So bold, so cunningly executed, and so dim the trace to the perpetrators, that gaining any accurate knowledge of the affair is difficult indeed. This much is certain:

On Friday of last week a gentleman registering himself as Henry Schuler appeared at Bagg's Hotel, and was assigned Parlor 57, second floor. Mr. Schuler, it appears, was a traveling salesman for the diamond house of Noah Mitchell, 494 and 496 Broadway, New York City. On Saturday he had dealings with Mr. Charles Schiller, a jeweler of this city, and others, but the transactions were in such shape at the close of business on that day that he found it necessary to remain here over Sunday. The weather was beautiful, the city in its best trim, and this enforced delay was not altogether a punishment. Mr. Schuler passed the day very agreeably in strolling up and down our elm-shaded streets, accompanied by Mr. Schiller, who good-naturedly took upon himself the character of guide and factotum. On leaving his room, Sunday, Mr. Schuler assures your reporter that everything was right. His jewels were in a small hand-bag, which was locked, and this bag was in a trunk of substantial make, which was also locked, and the key in his pocket. After viewing the city, he returned to the hotel and passed away his time in the reading-room, and, as evening came on, lounging on the veranda through the twilight and far into the night. He retired at about 11 o'clock. As he went to bed he noticed nothing wrong, but on dressing this morning, having occasion to go to his trunk, on opening it he saw that his hand-bag had been broken open and the finest part of his jewelry—diamonds, valued at $15,000—had been abstracted. He thinks the robbery must have been perpetrated yesterday during his absence, or early in the evening while taking his leisure below, for no one could break open and rummage his trunk and jewel case without awakening him.

Mr. Schuler is a man of rare nerve. After the first shock of surprise had passed off, he went down to the office and notified the chief clerk (Mr. Proctor, the proprietor, is at his hotel in Richfield Springs, and has been telegraphed for) of his loss, and impressed upon that gentleman the necessity of extreme quiet and the prompt but secret notification of the police. It appears that he does not lay any blame upon the hotel officials, for Mr. Proctor has fully complied with the law, and keeps prominently posted this notice: "Guests are hereby notified that the proprietor will not be responsible for valuables, money, jewelry, etc., unless the same are deposited in the safe at the office." Mr. Schuler has notified his employer of the loss, who is expected here to-night with a detective. The police of Utica have been upon the ground since the discovery, but no definit theory has been advanced, though four men are suspected, whose names, for sufficient reasons, are withheld from the public. Two of these are residents of Utica, who were seen here Sunday forenoon, but who cannot be found to-day. The other two dropped from an eastward-bound train Saturday afternoon, and continued their eastward journey last evening on the Atlantic express for New York City. All things considered, it was one of the boldest, most shrewd, and most successful robberies ever perpetrated in Central New York.

FINED FOR HORSEWHIPPING.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 10.—Charles Simmons and wife and their daughter, Mrs. Davis, of Westfield, were fined $15 and costs each yesterday for horsewhipping Dr. Levey for alleged slander. They appealed to the Supreme Court.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 10.—Last night Alexander Bust, a prominent farmer of Steuben County, living near Angola, shot his wife in the breast, inflicting a wound which was pronounced fatal. It is supposed that the cause of the act was jealousy.

DIES FROM HIS WOUNDS.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 10.—Armstrong Chumley, the policeman shot by Thomas E. Snellbaker last Sunday night, died this forenoon from his wounds.

EVIDENT NEGLECT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 10.—This morning Daniel McKelvey, aged 35, was sent to a bank in this city by M. Gillice, cattle-dealer, with about $2,000. He did not deposit the money, and is missing.

DISCHARGED.

OSWEGO, Kas., Aug. 10.—The supposed Benders had a preliminary examination here to-day and were discharged.

THE VETERANS.

COLUMBUS, O.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 10.—The Reunion opened to-day in reality, and for the next three days the Capital City of Ohio will be devoted to the reception and entertainment of the veteran guests and visiting strangers. The opening salute of thirty-eight guns announced the "grand event" this morning. Later, the reveilles of the bugle and drum corps were heard.

Many strangers arrived in the city yesterday, but the rush commenced in earnest to-day, the arriving excursion trains from all directions containing thousands of people. The streets are literally covered with the masses of people.

The decorating continues to-day, and High street never before presented such an elaborate display of bunting, flags, and evergreens. Cross streamers with appropriate mottoes are numerous. The first cross streamer greeting the eyes of the visiting veterans coming from the depot bears the inscription "Welcome, Comrades," and on the other side, which is draped in black, is "In Memory of Our Dead."

Following are samples of mottoes on streamers across High street: "If any man pulls down the flag, shoot him on the spot"; "No North, no South, One Country"; "Grab a Root"; "Johnnie Comes Marching Home"; "Tramp, tramp, the Boys are Marching"; and "Hard Tack."

Rain began to fall at 1 o'clock.

The rain cleared off about 4 o'clock, the sun coming out clear and bright.

The exercises commenced formally this afternoon at the fair-grounds. The meeting was opened with music by the barracks band of this city, and the Rev. Mr. E. Moore, Chaplain of the ex-Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of this county, leading in prayer.

The President of the Association, Attorney-General Nash, followed with an address of welcome to the visiting veterans and comrades, bidding them thrice welcome to the city, to which Gov. Foster responded, extending most profound thanks for the invitation to this reunion and for the magnificence of the decorations in their honor, declaring that the soldiers will remember with gratitude the generosity and hospitality of the citizens of Columbus and their kindness for so heartily assisting to their comfort and enjoyment during their stay.

After the Governor's response, Col. Anderson, of Columbus Barracks, made an address on the subject of "The Regular Army," which was followed with music by the band. The address was somewhat lengthy and quite elaborate, being listened to with marked attention by the vast crowd throughout.

Adjutant-General Gibson delivered the last address of the day, being an eloquent and powerful one, "The Volunteer."

The exercises closed with the introduction of prominent military men, music, etc.

At sundown to-night a military salute of thirteen guns was fired, and regimental reunions and association meetings were held at the camp grounds and at all the available halls in the city. The city and camp grounds are brilliantly illuminated to-night by the Brush electric light, with a grand display of fireworks. All the public resorts and amusements are densely crowded with immense throngs of people who are already in the city from all directions. It is estimated that 15,000 people arrived at the Union depot to-day. Trains are coming in heavily laden with human freight, some of the trains using open cars with boards laid across in order to accommodate the masses desiring to come to this city to attend the great event, and even with this resort some of the railroads entering the city were not able to provide sufficient accommodation, and many were left at their homes to take trains to-morrow. It is thought that 30,000 more will arrive to-morrow.

The Presidential party will arrive at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will be met at the depot by the Governor's Guards, Columbus Cadets, and all troops at the barracks.

At this hour the number of people in attendance is estimated at 25,000.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 10.—The fourth annual reunion of the Central Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Association commences to-morrow, and there are a large number of veterans already in the city. The proceedings will consist of a three days' encampment on the State Fair Grounds, addresses, etc. Gov. Cullom will deliver the welcome address, and Gen. J. M. Palmer will respond. Gen. H. Hilliard will be in command of the Post, and Gen. J. A. McClernand will be Chief Marshal. Camp equipage has been provided for 3,000 veterans and 1,000 members of the Illinois National Guard.

OBITUARY.

MR. JAMES SPRAKER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—A report just received in this city announces the death of Mr. James Spraker, the President of the Spraker National Bank at Canajoharie, in Montgomery County, N. Y., an old and prominent citizen of the Mohawk Valley. He died on Saturday at his home at Palatine Bridge, aged 70 years, of Bright's kidney disease. He was also a heavy stockholder and a Director of the Mohawk River Bank, of Fonda. Both of these institutions are among the soundest in the State.

R. H. FOWLER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 10.—A private dispatch from Fort Whipple, Arizona, announces the death of R. H. Fowler, Paymaster U. S. A., at that post.

Night in the Moon.

British Quarterly.

At last, however, night sets in. Grateful it comes after the sun has gathered up his smiting rays and gone down to his rest. All at once we are plunging into comparative obscurity, for again there is no twilight to stay the steps of departing day. At one stride comes the dark. But, looking up into the sky, we behold a vast orb which pours down a milder and more beneficent splendor than the great lord of the system. It is such a moon as we terrestrials cannot boast; for it is not less than thirteen times as large and luminous as our own. There it hangs in the firmament, without apparent change of place, as if "fixed in its everlasting seat." But not without a change of surface. For this great globe is a painted panorama, and, turning around majestically on its axis, presents its oceans and continents in grand succession. As Europe and Africa, locking the Mediterranean in their embrace, roll away to the right, the stormy Atlantic offers its waters to view, then the two Americas, with their huge forests and vast prairies, pass under inspection. Then the great basin of the Pacific, lit up with island fires, meets the gazer's eye, and as this glides over the scene the eastern rim of Asia, the upper portion of Australia, sail into sight. The Indian Ocean, and afterwards the Arabian Sea, spread themselves out in their subdued splendor, and thus, in four and twenty hours, "the great rotundity we tread" turns his pictured countenance to the moon and grandly repays the listening lunarians by repeating, to the best of its ability, the story of its birth. Nor is the sky less marvelous in another respect, for the absence of any atmospheric diffusion of light permits the constellation to shine out with a distinctness which is never paralleled on earth. They glitter like diamond points set in a firmament of ebony. Stars and clusters which we never see by the naked eye flock into view and crowd the lunar heavens.

No Need of One.

Detroit Free Press.

A seedy-looking customer who was drinking a glass of beer in a Larned street saloon yesterday, and glancing from the man behind the bar to the open door as he sipped, suddenly asked:

"Has this saloon any particular motto?"

"I guess not," was the reply.

"Most every such place always has a motto of some sort."

"Yes; I pelief so; but I haf no need of one. All der bupllick understands dot if dey doan bay for vhat dey drinks I pokes deir heads mit a glub, und dot answers shust as well."

The seedy drinker paid for his, and it took his last cent to do it.

SPORTING EVENTS.

The League Championship Struggle Resumed on the Chicago Grounds.

Providence Heavy Hitters Held Down to One Run and One Hit.

Cleveland, Boston, and Troy the Other Winning Teams Yesterday.

Daisydale, Monroe Chief, and Steve Maxwell the Victors in the Rochester Races.

The Two-Mile Record Cut Down Two Seconds by Maxwell—Trotting at Mendota.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO VS. PROVIDENCE.

The return of the Chicago team to the home grounds was welcomed by more than 2,000 spectators yesterday afternoon. The coming champions had for their opponents the present champions, and they once more demonstrated their superiority in every point of play to the team which won the pennant last year. It was at times an exceedingly interesting game,—notably so on several occasions when nothing but the sharpest fielding on the part of Providence kept down their opponents' score. At such critical points they were very strong in the field, and three times succeeded in preventing a run with a man on third and but one out. As for batting, the heavy hitters of the visiting team were completely baffled by Corcoran's slow and swift curves. They never hit clean until the eighth inning after the side should have been out, when Bradley, by a two-baser over right-field fence, brought home Gross, who got his base on an infield error, and made both second and third on passed balls. The pitching exhibit for Corcoran is extraordinary as it stands, as out of thirty-two men at bat but one earned his base, and, with any kind of fielding support in the eighth inning, he should have had the almost matchless record of shutting out the Providence team both as to runs and base hits. On the other hand, the White Stockings hit Ward freely, earning three of their five runs, and suffering not a little bad luck in being caught off bases on fly catches. Their base-running was, as it always is, perfection itself,—if anything, better than they have heretofore shown. Base-hits by Dalrymple, Anson, and Kelly, a base on balls for Williamson, the putting out of Gore and Anson, fine base-running, and errors by Peters, Gross, and Bradley, gave three runs in the first inning, one earned. In the second Corcoran hit for two bases, and was batted home by Quest, and in the third inning Williamson, after batting himself to second, came home by red-hot running while Anson's slow grounder to Farrell was being gathered and fielded to first. This was the last of the tallying for Chicago, and though some good hitting was done, Providence was so strong in the field as to whitewash the side for the remainder of the game. The fielding work of Dalrymple, Kelly, Anson, Corcoran, and Quest for the home team, and of Bradley, Ward, Gross, and Peters for the visitors, together with the batting of Dalrymple, Williamson, Kelly, and Quest, were the features of the play. The rest can be learned from

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Chicago.							
Dalrymple, l. f.	5	1	3	3	4	0	0
Gore, c. f.	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Williamson, 3 b.	4	2	2	4	0	0	0
Anson, 1 b.	4	0	1	1	12	0	0
Kelly, r. f.	4	1	2	2	5	0	0
Burns, s. s.	4	0	1	1	0	0	1
Corcoran, p.	4	1	1	2	1	6	0
Flint, c.	4	0	1	1	5	1	1
Quest, 2 b.	4	0	2	3	0	4	1
Total	38	5	13	17	27	11	5
Providence.							
Hines, c. f.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Start, 1 b.	4	0	0	0	14	1	1
Farrell, 2 b.	4	0	0	0	1	1	1
Peters, s. s.	4	0	0	0	1	3	1
Ward, p.	4	0	0	0	1	6	0
Gross, c.	3	1	0	0	4	1	1
Dorgan, r. f.	3	0	0	0	2	1	1
Houck, l. f.	3	0	0	0	1	1	2
Bradley, 3 b.	3	0	1	2	3	7	1
Total	32	1	1	2	27	21	8

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Earned runs—Chicago, 3.
Two-base hits—Williamson (2), Concoran, Quest, Bradley.
First base on balls—Williamson.
First base on errors—Providence, 4; Chicago, 2.
Left on bases—Providence, 4; Chicago, 7.
Struck out—Peters, Houck, Bradley, Ward, Williamson.
Balls called—Ward, 49; Corcoran, 59.
Strikes called—Ward, 9; Corcoran, 8.
Double plays—Dorgan-Peters, Start-Bradley.
Passed balls—Gross, 2; Flint, 3.
Wild pitches—Ward, 1.
Time—1:30.
Umpire—Sullivan.

BOSTON VS. CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 10.—Fatal errors at critical periods and a lack of batting power at similar points lost the game to the Cincinnatis to-day. Jim White and Smith, particularly, failed in the field. Clapp's catching, Say's infield work, and the batting of Richmond and Jones were noticeable features. In spite of threatening weather nearly 800 people were present. Richmond hurt his leg in the sixth inning, and Foley replaced him. White and Bond pitched so well that not a run was earned of the twelve scored.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	4	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	—9
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Runs earned—None.
Fielding errors—Cincinnati, 7; Boston, 2.
Base hits—Cincinnati, 8; Boston, 12.
Two-base hits—Trott, 2.
Three-base hit—Sutton.
First base on balls—James O'Rourke, Purcell, Rielly.
First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Boston, 4.
Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Boston, 4.
Struck out—Carpenter.
Balls called—White, 90; Bond, 91.
Strikes called—White, 22; Bond, 29.
Double plays—Trott, Sutton.
Passed balls—Trott, 1.
Wild pitches—Bond, 1.
Time—2:20.
Umpire—Mike Walch.

CLEVELAND VS. WORCESTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 10.—The Cleveland team celebrated its return to the home grounds to-day by defeating the Worcesters 5 to 0 in a well-played game.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	*	—5

TROY VS. BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—By a streak of batting and some costly errors by the home team in the third inning, the Troys scored three runs, but were blanked the rest of the game. They succeeded in holding down the Bisons to two tallies all told.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Troy	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Buffalo	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT ROCHESTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The Rochester trotting meeting opened to-day with the usual grand circuit first-day programme, introducing the 2:27, 2:21, and 2:25 classes, the latter at two-mile heats. The attendance did not exceed 2,000, which is about the average for an opening day. The weather was cloudy until late in the afternoon, when it became clear and warm. Daisydale carried off first money in the 2:27 race in straight heats, in 2:20¼, 2:21¼, and 2:21, beating Glendale, Timothy, Black Cloud, Nigger Baby, Dan Smith, Robert McGregor, and Penelope. She started favorit over the field at $15 to $20. In the third heat she made a break when near the three-quarter pole, but recovered so handily that she did not lose the heat. Second money was captured by Glendale, driven by Johnny Murphy. In the third heat he made a break on the first quarter, lost a dozen lengths, and then trotted so fast that he finished a bang-up second. Timothy trotted a good second on the first heat, and was well up on the other two. A mile is a trifle too long for him. Nigger Baby and Black Cloud divided fourth money. Black Cloud was on his bad behavior, and had to make some lightning brushes to get a piece of the purse. Dan Smith had many friends on the strength of his performance in the 2:25 race at Buffalo, and disappointed them all. Robert McGregor, who showed a trial in 2:18 yesterday morning, was a miserable failure in the race.

THE 2:21 RACE

fell to that apparently invincible stallion, Monroe Chief. The field opposing him were Moose, Voltaire, Sheridan, Lucy, and Capt. Emmons. Betting was $50 to $10 on Monroe Chief for first place, and $25 to $17 on Moose for second. Moose won the first heat in 2:19½, Sheridan forcing him out. Monroe Chief made a bad break in the first quarter, and was only driven to save his distance. Moose led in the second heat to the head of the homestretch. Monroe Chief, who got pocketed in the first quarter and had to drop back and trot around the whole field, then came up and carried him so fast that he flew into the air and fell back to third. The winner had three lengths to spare, in 2:20. In the third heat Moose showed the way for the first half, and then weakened. Monroe went to the front, and won the heat in 2:21¼, Voltaire finishing second, Emmons third, and Moose fourth. The fourth heat was fairly won by Voltaire, who made but a slight skip turning into the homestretch, and beat Monroe Chief out by a head in 2:21. Johnson was called onto the stand and sharply questioned about dropping the heat. He positively denied having done so, and asserted that he could have won but for his horse throwing a shoe just above the distance-stand. After lengthy consideration the judges announced a dead heat, Voltaire being set back for alleged running at the head of the homestretch. The spectators were astonished at this action, and hissed, and hooted, and shouted "Dead heat!" at the judges during the remainder of the afternoon. In endeavoring to protect Moose the judges fell into a glaring error. Voltaire honestly beat him for second place, and the almost unanimous opinion of impartial observers of the race is that the decision of a dead heat was manifestly wrong. The Rochester people backed Moose for second place. In so doing they put their money on an ugly old skin who does not belong in the company he is trotting with, and for which they deserved to lose, and, while the judges honestly tried to prevent wrong against their local patrons, they perpetrated a great injustice on strangers. The fifth heat was won by Monroe Chief by a length in 2:21¾, Voltaire leading to within the distance. After this heat Crawford gave notice of a protest against the decision of the judges in the preceding heat, and an appeal to the Board of Appeals of the National Association. Moose was awarded second money, Voltaire third, Emmons fourth.

THE TWO-MILE-HEAT RACE

proved a sensation in the way of time, but was of very little interest as a race. Unolala, Tekonsha, Grey Chief, Dream, Anna H., and Steve Maxwell started, Unolala selling for $50, Maxwell bringing $30, and the field $6. Maxwell scored the best time on record, and won in hollow style. Unolala led for the first mile in the first heat. Afterward Maxwell shot to the front, and had he not been pulled up at the finish, Tekonsha, Dream, Anna H., and Grey Chief would have been flagged. The time by quarters was 36½, 1:12, 1:45½, 2:21, 2:56, 3:32, 4:09, 4:48¾. The best previous record was 4:50½ made by Flora Temple at the Eclipse Course, Long Island, Aug. 16, 1859. In the second heat Maxwell trailed Unolala for a mile, and then went to the front, eventually winning by three lengths. Time 36½, 1:12½, 1:48, 2:23, 2:58½, 3:35¼, 4:12½, 4:51.

SUMMARIES.

Purse, $1,000; 2:27 class:

J. E. Turner, b. m. Daisydale	1	1	1
John Murphy, b. g. Glendale	5	2	2
A. Carpenter, b. g. Timothy	2	3	5
George W. Voorhis, blk. s. Black Cloud	8	6	3
W. H. Doble, blk. g. Nigger Baby	3	8	6
W. Sargent, b. g. Dan Smith	4	4	4
H. H. Gilman, ch. g. S. Robert McGregor	7	5	7
S. R. Clark, blk. m. Penelope	6	7	8

Time—2:20¼; 2:21¼; 2:21.

Purse $2,000, 2:21 class:

A. W. Longley's b. s. Monroe Chief	6	1	1	0	1
W. Van Valkenburg's b. g. Moose	1	3	4	5	5
W. H. Crawford's b. s. Voltaire	3	4	2	0	2
W. E. Weeks' ch. g. Capt. Emmons	4	2	3	6	3
John Murphy's b. g. Sheridan	2	5	6	3	4
Palmer & Wells' blk. m. Lucy	5	6	5	4	6

Time—2:19½; 2:20; 2:21¼; 2:21; 2:21¾.

Purse $1,000, 2:25 class, two-mile heats:

John Murphy's g. g. Steve Maxwell	1	1
Alden Goldsmith's b. m. Unolala	2	2
D. B. Hibbard's br. s. Tekonsha	3	4
M. Goodwin's g. g. Gray Chief	5	3
A. T. Edwards' b. m. Dream	4	5
C. S. Green's b. m. Anna H.	6	dr

Time—4:48¾; 4:51.

MENDOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Aug. 10.—The opening meeting at the Mendota Driving Park was very successful for the first day. The three-minute race was won in straight heats by Leontine, a handsome bay mare, 6 years old, owned by Mr. A. J. Hook, of Paris, Ky. She probably made the fastest time on record in her class on a half-mile track—viz.: 2:25, trotting the first half in 1:40, and coming in under a pull to save the field from being shut out. Four, however, were distanced in the first heat. Troubadour got second money, and Mattie Graham third. Time, 2:25, 2:30, 2:31. In the 2:32 race nine came for the word. There were five heats, and much difficulty was experienced in giving them a good send-off. Allieghany Boy won first money, Lucy second, Young Bucanan third, Charley Douglas fourth. Time, 2:31½, 2:31½, 2:32¼, 2:33, 2:37¼.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—There was a poor attendance at the races to-day. The three-quarters of a mile dash was won by Mark L. Charley Ross and Scotilla, selling in the field in the pools, ran a dead heat for the second place. Lady Middleton and Charley Gorham were the favorits in the pools.

Girofle won the mile and a quarter race, Glidelia (the favorit) second, and Cinderella third. Time, 2:14½.

The third race, mile and a furlong, was won by Kittie J., Ada Glen (the favorit) second, and Chimney Sweep third. Time, 1:58¼.

Disturbance won the hurdle race, mile and a quarter, five hurdles, Faustina second, and Wayfarer third. Time, 2:33½.

SUICIDE OR MURDER?

A Body Found in the Lake at Hyde Park.

Coroner Mann, although he does not make any show of the attainment, is an excellent journalist, and he last evening submitted to the press a report of a case which came under his official notice, and which report would do credit to any newspaper man of the city. He appropriately heads his article "Suicide or Murder—Which?" He proceeds to say that he was called early in the morning to hold an inquest upon a body found in the lake at the foot of Fortieth street, Town of Hyde Park. The body, which was found on the beach at 6 o'clock in the morning, was that of a man apparently from 23 to 26 years of age, five feet eight inches tall, weighing from 145 to 150 pounds, brown hair and sandy mustache, and was clad in a black diagonal coat and vest, white and brown checked pantaloons, red striped socks, low calfskin buckled shoes, white shirt, with small gold stud and collar button, standing collar, and black necktie. In the pockets were found a small pearl-handled pocket-knife, a copy of "Mistakes of Ingersoll," and a copy of the *Daily News* of the 6th inst. There was also a quarter of a dollar in silver, one side of which was ground smooth, and bore a well-executed monogram of the letters "J. H." The body had evidently been in the water from four to six days; the face was badly swollen and discolored, and blood ran in streams from the eyes and mouth. A careful examination was made by the Coroner himself, and also by the jurors, but no marks of external violence could be found. The inquest was therefore held in the usual form, and a verdict of death by drowning in some manner unknown to the jury was returned. The corpse was turned over to the County Undertaker for burial.

At this juncture one of the Hyde Park policemen remembered that last Wednesday or Thursday there was found just west of the Grand boulevard and south of Fortieth street an old satchel that had been forced open and rifled of its contents, the valueless portions of which were strewed about in the vicinity. It was thought that this might be the property of the deceased, and an investigation was commenced. At the station the Coroner found a lot of undergarments, a pair of socks, comb, brush, and similar articles, together with a blackened and well-worn pipe. There were also several letters addressed to John Hayes, one of which was a recommendation of him as a sober, industrious, reliable young man, and which was signed John Schrier, a railroad superintendent at Ogdensburg, N. Y. In a memorandum-book, found also near the satchel, was found a memorandum as follows: "John Hayes, Ogdensburg, M. Y. My father's name is James Hayes, and my mother's Sarah Hayes, Washington street, Ogdensburg." Another memorandum showed that John Hayes sailed last season one trip from Cleveland to Chicago on the schooner Concord.

Upon finding this clew to the identification the Coroner concluded to follow it up, and, to the end that the investigation should be a thorough one, he sent word to Undertaker Hessemer not to bury the body, as he would order the County Physician to make a post-mortem examination of it. Unfortunately, the body had already been taken to Jefferson, and in order to hold the post-mortem it will be necessary for the officials to go out to Jefferson to-day. The Coroner requests that all persons who may wish to see the body with the expectation of being able to identify it will be at the County Farm as early as noon. The Ogdensburg authorities have been telegraphed, and it is hoped that the information they send on will throw some light upon the affair.

At present, as may be imagined from reading the above, there are two theories,—one of suicide and one of murder. The body is doubtless that of Hayes; the monogram coin and the name on the letters indicates that. If Hayes committed suicide it is hard to see why he forced open the satchel and strewed the contents about, and if he was murdered it is hard to see why the murderers should leave so much goods after them. The probable solution is that Hayes committed suicide, and that the satchel was found by some one who forced it open to see what it contained.

THE RAILROADS.

TEXAS PACIFIC.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 10.—The annual meeting of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company occurred here to-day. Prominent among those participating in the proceedings are Jay Gould, G. M. Dodge, President of the California and Texas Railroad Construction Company, now engaged in building the Texas Pacific; Russell Sage, Frederick L. Ames, of Boston; and Col. Thomas A. Scott. Shortly after 10 this morning the old Board of Directors convened in their meeting, and about ten stockholders of the Company met to elect the management for the ensuing year. The new Board will meet directly it is chosen.

The annual report of the Directors was adopted by the stockholders.

In the operations of the road for the year ending May 31 the number of miles of road used was 443. The Company also has 43 miles of sidings. Transportation receipts, $2,589,221; expenses, $1,543,517; net receipts for the year, $1,045,704; passenger receipts, $456,054; freight receipts, $2,053,018. Against the net receipts there are charged $732,740 for interest on the bonded debt and for the sinking-fund, leaving a surplus of $312,963, to which is added $30,213, the difference between the balance of the income account and taxes on lands and interest on old land-grant bonds. Total surplus, $343,176; assets outside of railway property and lands and current liabilities, $890,916; total liabilities, $470,408; excess of assets over liabilities, $420,507.

The Board of Managers elected are: Thomas A. Scott, John C. Brown, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Frederick R. Ames, R. D. Barclay, H. H. Houston, William Thaw, James P. Scott, William M. Harrison, W. C. Hall, Frank S. Bond, William J. Sewell, Charles O. Baird, William T. Walters, E. H. Perkins, Jr., and B. K. Jamison.

The officers of the Company continue as last year: Thomas A. Scott, President; G. D. Krumbhaur, Treasurer; C. E. Satterlee, Secretary.

The consolidation plan was referred to the new Board of Directors with power to act as is deemed best for the interest of the railway.

THE EAST-BOUND POOL.

The slowness of the trunk-line arbitrators in making known the award of percentages for the roads in the east-bound pool from Chicago causes considerable grumbling. Pending the award the roads cannot work with that harmony they could if they knew on what basis to act. Things are working very unsatisfactorily at present, and charges of bad faith are heard on all sides. It is feared that if the award is not made soon an open rupture may take place. The Chicago & Grand Trunk complains that it is not treated fairly by the other lines, and that it does not get the live-stock business agreed upon at the Chicago meeting. On the other hand, it is claimed that the Grand Trunk is not living up to the regular rates and that this accounts for the heavy grain business it has been doing lately. The great trouble with the lines leading east from Chicago, however, is the fact that they are doing a rather light business just now. Always when business is light there are charges of bad faith, and probably justly so. When business is heavy, and the roads have their hands full, they have no inducement to cut rates, but when traffic is light the roads that are behind in their percentages will naturally use all means they can to catch up.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 10.—In the Circuit Court, Judge Vinton dissolved the injunction last week granted the City of Lafayette against the Wabash Railway, to prevent the cutting down of certain streets over which the latter would pass in putting in a double track. Affidavits were filed by the defendants that they had no intention of altering the grade of any streets, and that what work had been done so far had been performed under the direction of the city's Civil Engineer. The affidavit of General-Manager Andrews says, among other things, "that the Wabash Railway has now in contemplation the diversion of all through business of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, from Sheldon, Ill., to said Lafayette, instead of sending the same over another road to Logansport"; and that, if his Company accomplishes its purpose, Lafayette will practically become the eastern terminus of said Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad Company; and, "unless it is so permitted to lay a double track for the increased business, it will interrupt all the negotiations to the end stated." The Railway Company claims that it has been greatly damaged by the restraining order, and, it is understood, has directed its attorneys to bring suit against the city for damages.

CAIRO & VINCENNES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 10.—The Cairo & Vincennes Railroad Company is about to get out of the Courts and the hands of the Receivers. To-day all of the innumerable intervening petitions in the case of Winslow against the Company were disposed of, a number being dismissed. The Receivers were directed to pay the judgment of $900 in favor of J. W. Drexel, and to borrow money to pay the judgments of Green B. Raum and James Mitchell, about $18,000, and $65,000 to J. S. Morgan & Co., New York. The Receivers, J. W. Drexel and C. E. Tracey, filed a petition asking to be discharged, in which they show that a plan for reorganization has been agreed upon, the new Company to issue $3,500,000 of bonds and $1,700,000 of preferred stock, and provide for the Receivers' indebtedness. An order was accordingly entered discharging the Receivers, approving the plan of reorganization, and directing them to deliver the property to the new Company.

TOLEDO & MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 10.—Businessmen and capitalists are fairly awake to the importance of securing the Toledo & Milwaukee Railroad, which is destined before many months to traverse the State. Forty thousand dollars must be raised before the 1st of September, and it is understood that the money will be forthcoming when called for.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 10.—A little ripple of excitement occurred at the shops of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway at Urbana to-day. The Company has recently adopted the plan of paying its employés with checks on New York. The first month money was deposited with Busey Brothers, bankers, in Urbana, to cash them, but the next month no such provision was made, but another bank paid the checks. To-day, however, neither bank, nor the banks in Champaign, will cash the checks, and at noon to-day about half the men in the shops quit work. The men have full recollection of the $300,000 of back pay due the employés, and do not propose to be bilked again. The road is doing a good business, and it can just as well pay in cash as in these checks.

FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 10.—A meeting of freight agents of the lines west of Pittsburg and Buffalo and east of the Mississippi River, for a revision of the classification of freight, was held this forenoon at the Kennard House. F. H. Kingsbury, of Columbus, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Road, was made Chairman of the meeting, and J. A. Moore, of Detroit, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Grand Trunk Road, acted as Secretary.

The sole business of the meeting was the appointment of a committee of six to revise the present classification of freight, and prepare a uniform system of classification from all points west of and including Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Wheeling.

The meeting adjourned at 12:30, and the Classification Committee, with Valient, of the Lake Shore, as Chairman, have been in session this afternoon and evening, and will probably report to-morrow.

A DENIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 10.—The Chicago & Alton Company here deny that they cut the Knights Templar rates. They claim that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company allowed the Missouri, Kansas & Texas to go behind Kansas City and points in Kansas and make an $8 rate to and from Chicago by way of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy from Hannibal, and now, because the Fort Scott Company have made a $10 rate over the Chicago & Alton, they (the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy) are making a fuss.

CHANGED HIS BASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 10.—Col. J. H. Wood, Division Superintendent of the Chicago & Alton Road at this point, has tendered his resignation, and is to remove at once to Chicago. He has been officially notified that an important position awaits him, and it is said his title will be Assistant General Manager under J. C. McMullin.

CENTRAL PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad Company was held to-day. The following Directors were elected: Leland Stamford, C. P. Huntington, Charles Crocker, C. F. Crocker, E. H. Miller, Jr., M. V. Huntington, E. W. Hopkins.

ITEMS.

Mr. W. H. Firth, General Passenger Agent of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad, was in this city yesterday, to look up business for his road.

The Western Association of General Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association of the United States meets at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city to-day to revise rates and transact other important business.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company announces that its Milwaukee train which formerly left Chicago at 8 a. m. and arrived in Milwaukee at 11:15 a. m. now makes the time fifteen minutes faster, reaching Milwaukee at 11 a. m.

Mr. John Sealy, recently appointed General Manager of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railroad, has made the following new appointments: F. P. Killeen, Assistant General Manager; J. H. Crowley, Master of Roads and Transportation; Oscar G. Murray, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

It is reported that Mr. N. K. Elliott, who has served the Vandalia as Master of Transportation for a number of years, will probably be the successor of the late General Manager, John E. Simpson, of the Vandalia, with the title of General Superintendent. Mr. Elliott is very popular with the officials and employés of the road, and his appointment to that responsible position would prove very acceptable.

Considerable complaint is being made because the Illinois Central suburban train which should arrive here at 8:15 a. m. is usually from twenty to thirty minutes late, causing much inconvenience to people who expect to be at their place of business at the appointed time. General Superintendent Jeffery, who is usually not slow in correcting evils of this kind when they come to his notice, should see to it that the train runs on regular time.

Mr. J. Waldo, General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, has issued the following circular:

I am advised that a person calling himself C. B. or C. H. Cole has been representing himself as an agent of this Company, and by that means has obtained favors of various descriptions. This Company has not, and never did have an agent named Cole employed in any capacity, and I would advise all to whom such person may apply, making such representations, to treat him as an impostor.

WASHINGTON.

Off for Ohio—Spanish Outrages on the American Flag—Warehouse Rule.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—President Hayes left to-day for Columbus, O.

Commodore Jeffers says, while the United States would keep a vessel in Spanish waters, he did not apprehend any further indignities to the United States flag, since so much excitement has been caused throughout the country by indignities heretofore imposed.

The President has appointed William H. Pilkenton Receiver of public moneys at Wa-Keeney, Kas.

Brig.-Gen. Augur has been ordered to Newport Barracks, Ky., and to resume command of the Department of the South until the reassembling in this city of the Board of Officers, of which he is a member.

The Treasury Department has just transferred $5,000,000 in gold bullion from the New York assay office to the Philadelphia mint for coinage into eagles and half-eagles.

The Treasury Department requires that hereafter when the proprietor of a bonded warehouse desires to discontinue it a written request to that effect must be addressed to the Collector or other chief officer of the customs at the port at which the warehouse is situated.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Arrived, England, from Liverpool; Ethiopia, from Glasgow.

MOVILLE, Aug. 10.—Arrived, Devonia, from New York.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Arrived, Pereire and Volmer, from Havre, and Fresia, from Hamburg.

FATHER POINT, Aug. 10.—Arrived, Lake Champlain, from Liverpool.

ANTWERP, Aug. 10.—Arrived, Helvetia, from New York.

HALIFAX, Aug. 10.—Steamer Camilia, from New York, for Dunkirk, France, arrived today, having in tow the steamer Acadia, from New York for Glasgow. The Acadia lost her propeller Saturday.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Arrived, steamer Algeria, from Liverpool.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The stockholders of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company have brought suit in the Supreme Court against that Company, the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, and the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company for the appointment of a Receiver of the first-named association, and also to set aside a certain conveyance of the Oregan Steam Navigation Company to the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company on the ground of fraud. To-day Judge Donohue granted the motion for an order for an examination of witnesses before trial and the motion for an order of discovery.

HEAT IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Six deaths from the effects of heat were reported to-day, and two prostrations.

The Norwich Bicycle Club have adopted a rule in cases where horses are liable to be frightened by the bicycle. It is to have the driver of such horse raise his hand twice, when the bicycle rider will get down, put his bicycle under his coat, clasp his hand behind, and appear to be looking intently in another direction as if he didn't know what was going on. This, it is thought, will give the horse confidence to go by. However, it is not the bicycle that scares the horses, but the legs of the rider.—*Danbury News.*

THE CLEW.

And the Results to Which It May Lead.

The Alleged Murderer of McMahon Probably Insane.

There Is No Evidence of the Man's Guilt, but He Is Still Confined,

Deprived of All Comforts, and Not Allowed to See His Friends.

He Tears His Clothes to Pieces in His Desperate Ravings.

It is a drama shortly enacted, but full of change.

In a great city, under an humble roof, lies a family asleep. The hard-worked husband, the loving wife, the three children, all are buried in repose. It is the hour before dawn,—the hour when the mantle of silence and darkness is wrapped closest about the hushed city, and the forgetfulness of sleep is most profound. All is quiet and peaceful. There is a rasping at the shutters outside, a cautious and interrupted sound, as if a working rat were pausing at intervals to listen. Nobody hears. The sound ceases. There is silence for a moment. Then the shutter swings slowly open upon its rusty hinges with a faint squeak. There comes a low scraping noise, as the sash is slowly raised. Silence again. Against the gray glimmering square of the opened window is a silhouet barely outlined. It seems to be that of a man in a slouched hat and loosely-fitting clothes, bent stealthily forward as though intently listening. The silence grows deeper and deeper, and the slowly-dropping veil of mist blots out even the faint light which struggles from the stars, until the outlines of the silhouet at the window almost merge into the surrounding blackness and are lost.

Within, the repose is sweeter and more peaceful, for a cool breeze creeps in through the opening and fans the sleepers so lightly and tenderly that it but woos them to fairer dreams. Their regular breathing becomes calmer and calmer, and now scarcely stirs the air into a murmur. The clarion of a distant rooster shrills keenly through the hush, but is answered not. The deep and hoarse monotone of a heavy bell tolls 4.

The silhouet at the window moves. There is a cat-like tread upon the floor. What seemed the outline of a man is now within the room, groping on the bed among the clothing of the sleepers. The act is bunglingly done, and the wife feels the touch of a strange hand upon hers. It is warm, but it chills her like the contact of a snake. With a start of horror she wakes, and, though seeing nothing, hearing nothing, feels the undefined dread of a near danger. She arouses her husband. He starts up from his quiet slumber, wondering. For a moment there is silence. Then a low but distinct rustle at the foot of the bed is heard. Some large object is moving there. Undaunted, he challenges the unseen intruder. Then comes a ribald oath,

A FLASH, A STUNNING REPORT,

a blinding, suffocating cloud of sulphurous smoke, and a low moan. In the vivid brightness the wife sees the image of a man suddenly revealed—dark coat, gray pantaloons, dark mustache, slouched hat—then grizzly blackness swallows it up again. There is a quick rush through the room, then the faint patter of rapid feet growing fainter and fainter down the roadside—there is a plash of something hot, liquid, and slippery upon her bare breast—her husband leaps from the bed as if in pursuit—then comes a dull fall at the dove, a broken sigh, a minute's horrible stillness,—and then shriek after shriek stabs the air, and the city wakes to know that a hideous and foul crime has been perpetrated within her limits; that a brave, honest, and charitable man has been shot down in his own house, and that a happy home has been turned in an instant into a hell of anguish and horror. This is the first act.

The curtain rises again. The adjoining room to that shown already is seen. But there is no longer darkness. The garish light pours in a mockingly merry stream through the windows. Without, the mighty metropolis flares and roars, with its eddying, hurrying streams of busy life; carts rattle noisily up and down the rough pavement in ceaseless procession; men jostle each other on the crowded walk, and laugh, and jest, and go upon their ways; little sparrows hop hither and thither in a never-ending prowl for the accidental worm, and twitter and pick desultory quarrels with one another, and fluff their brown feathers out in the warm, glad sunshine; white pigeons flash airily in the blue above, mere specks of light, so high are they; and the myriad sights and sounds mingle and intermingle till there is but a whirling murmur and maze over which the noontide flames in its glory. Within, there is a crowd of faces, some marked with poignant grief and furrowed with tears, some drawn in a forced expression of wo, some stamped with the gross smile of a morbid curiosity sated, some indifferent, some blanched with horror. In the centre of the circle they form is

A NARROW TABLE, DRAPED IN WHITE.

From it six candlesticks rise glittering, each bearing a taper whose flame flickers redly and smokes in the breeze. The air is heavy with the sickening smell of fast-withering flowers, mingled with a faint odor just perceptible but instantly recognized. At the head of the table stands the image of a crucified God, and from that stretches a rigid, stark, horribly motionless something, to which every eye in the room is fearfully, irresistibly turned. From morning to high noon it has been there, and from morning to high noon it has never moved, never opened the hidden and sunken eyes, relaxed the grim and meaningless smile, or unclasped the white fingers that give it the semblance of a man; though from morning to high noon it has been gazed upon by a thousand pair of eyes, and touched by two thousand hands, and prated about by twice twenty thousand buzzing tongues. Even when the sun slopes westward, and it is lifted into a horribly black and polished case glittering with cold metal, and a shudder goes round among the assembly and a wild wail of grief goes up, it stirs not; but with the same ghastly pallor of face, and gauntness of form, and grimness of smile, and hopelessness and repose of locked hands, suffers itself to be shut out forever from the light, and borne away where no man shall see it more.

Among the thousand that gaze upon it that day, a few are frantic with the grief that comes only when our nearest and dearest are stricken from the roll of the quick; a hundred perhaps look sadly as upon a lost friend; another hundred bend over half-reverently, half-pityingly, recalling an image they had once seen, and which this resembled; but the vast number are of those who stride in with ill-concealed indifference and open curiosity upon their faces, just as they would come to a play, gaze on a picture, or witness any other of the thousand-and-one scenes of every-day life. Among these is a young man who has several times drank in the house, and who is even now just recovering from a protracted debauch. His hands are trembling with nervous prostration, his eye is listless and wandering, his body fevered, his knees weak, and his stomach exhausted and sensitive. In his condition he has but little appetite for anything. He came into the house idly, and he goes out of it again without seeing what he came in to see,—the air is so close, and warm, and sickening. As he reels from the room, gasping with faintness and nausea, his haggard look and strange demeanor are noted. There is a whisper. It strengthens to a murmur, then increases to a steady buzz, as of many gossiping bees. Who is he? What is he doing? How wildly he looked! How pale and nervous!

HE DID NOT LOOK AT THE CORPSE, BUT TREMBLED AND WENT AWAY!

Can he be the mur——sh! A keen-eyed man tip-toes out and shadows the reeling one. The second act closes.

The orchestra fiddles a weird and changeful potpourri, and the curtain goes up on one of the many rooms in the vast and intricate palace of Law. The dusty windows are one network of wires, across which bloated but mathematical spiders have woven disastrous ruin for the small gilded fly. Brazen and garrulous telegraph instruments are crowded upon a bracket, chattering their harsh story with untiring tongues, and the grimy ear of the telephone is pricked up opposit. Half a dozen men with fox-like expressions, cunning eyes, and unparalleled jewelry are smoking cigars, flisking dust from their boots with small rattans, and exchanging confidences with stealthy looks and sinister smiles. They are detectives. Beware, you criminal, skulking from outraged justice, and deeming that no eye but God's saw you in your crime. A hundred years ago that might have been. Now a hundred eyes are on you—God's and the Detectives'—the Detectives anyhow—ha, ha! Slink, cower, crawl, twist, and double as snakily as ever you may on your dark trail of escape, the Detective's Eye will trace you and bring you down! Beware, and shoot yourself—yet stay! There is one avenue of safety—one way by which you can baffle them—hold your ear close while it is whispered—throw a clew before them! A detective cannot withstand a clew any more than Atalanta could the precious apple—it is the golden fleece for which he will sail through siren-studded seas forever—

THROW 'EM THE CLEW!

—and no matter if your hands are red as Dante's dream, and your sin as plainly stamped upon you as the brand of Cain, they will leave you to walk the highways in broad day, and flaunt your iniquity before the world, while they pursue that fantasmal, dancing, high-gomad will-o'-the-wisp, the Clew—that long, gossamer, and breath-blown thread, one end of which is gummed to their noses and the other noosed about the neck of an innocent man. Ah, what a wonderful thing is the Detective, what a still more wonderful thing the Clew, and what a most wonderful, miracle-showing, and astonishing thing, the ripe combination of Clew and Detective!

The Detectives have a Clew. The third act is finished.

The orchestra fiddles again, but with feeling. The audience instinctively feel that the plot is thickening. The curtain rises. Against a black background glimmers the Clew.

The Clew is peculiar. It splits, birfurcates, divides, subdivides, parts, unravels, and fluffs into as many separate and individual threads as there are detectives. They catch hold and pull themselves up hand over hand. At first glance it would seem that these wiry little threads led in opposit directions. Not so. Like telephone wires, they converge to a common centre.

The scene changes. The city is seen. Up and down its river-like streets, so streaming with life, stalks protean Crime in new shape at every step. There is the light-footed garroter, the insinuating pickpocket, the cordial steerer, the urbane stool-pigeon, the garrulous confidence-man, the serene burglar, and the gingerly-treading sneak-thief. Likewise the smooth but tenacious loan-broker. These the detective passes with scant notice, merely corraling a few to keep his hand in and his reputation up. At this juncture the branches of the ramified clew so diverge that they lose sight of each other. Can the Detective be mistaken? Can he have gotten hold of the wrong Clew? No. The Detective never is mistaken. The very sparrows know this. Suddenly the divisions of the Clew concentrate. They draw to a focus. They unite into one. The excited, delighted Detectives find themselves performing a solemn wardance about

A YOUNG AND NERVOUS MAN,

who serves as a May-pole to center the converging branches of the almighty and unmistakable Clew. Red fire, cymbals, encore, and curtain.

There is no orchestral prelude to the last act, for the nerves of the audience couldn't endure another siege of fiddle-torture. Besides, the enthusiastic musicians have gone out for beer. The curtain rises.

The scene is a prison cell. To the right is a beetle-browed thug confined; to the left lies a disreputable drunkard, curled up in a paroxysm of snores; opposit are two sneak-thieves, peering with cat-like eyes through the bars of their cage and begging tobacco of the turnkey. In a cell beyond are a troop of rouged and wrinkled harridans, who sing a verse of ribald song in a cracked voice, then swear fluently, and then laugh a laugh that is harshly metallic, like a cracked gong.

In the prison-cell which forms the scene is a young, dark-haired, dark-eyed man, with a week's beard stubbling his chin, and an expression of vacancy and misery upon his face. About his neck, like a worn gibbet knot, hangs the famous Clew. He is nearly naked. He is trembling from head to foot. He is delirious, and babbles incoherently.

HE HAS TORN HIS CLOTHING TO SHREDS,

and eyes each passer-by with a quick look of alarm like a hunted animal. It is with difficulty he can be made to speak, and, when he does say anything, his speech is thick, and the ideas expressed those of a lunatic.

The scene changes on the double-stage principle, in one time and two motions.

The Detectives' room is again revealed. The occupants are easy, jubilant, loquacious, and open. They discuss the Clew. It ran as follows: The man about whose neck the Clew hung was young. Young blood is rash, impetuous, and hence fit food for the Eye of suspicion, which is the Detective. The man seen in the pistol's lurid and murderous flash was also young. Or old, maybe. That matters not, however. He owned a dark coat. So did the silhouet of the first act. Likewise gray pants. And a slouch hat was found within a block of his room. He also had a mustache, dark eyes, and was of medium build. All these characteristics had been ascribed to the silhouet by the woman who saw it in the red flare of the fatal shot for an instant only, and at a time when she was terrified nearly to death, and therefore in excellent condition to note fine points of appearance. Was not this damning? Dark coats are rare, gray pants a hoary and obsolete antiquity, mustaches infrequent, and medium-sized men such a curiosity that Barnum ranks them above two-headed calves and trained Zulus. What, then, must be thought of the combination?

To be sure, there were those who were willing to swear that this man was inoffensive, of good character, a hard laborer, and of gentle disposition. That he had never been arrested for any crime. That he had slept home on the night of the tragedy, until long after its grisly horror had been consummated, and had been on a tremendous spree the night before, and was virtually incapable of even walking when brought home. Pah! there are always impertinent people who will try to thwart the Detective and snap his Clew. But they can't do it. The Detective and the Clew are one, immortal, imperishable, indestructible, and irresistible. There is one thing which the babblers overlooked, but which the Detective noted. The man with the Clew was the one who wouldn't look at the corpse!

THE LAST SCENE OF ALL

has not yet been written. How the tragedy, comedy, farce,—what you will,—will end, no man knows. Some say there will be a grand hanging. Some say the lunatic asylum will be shown in the distance, with calcium lights and the usual orchestra trimmings. Some say an epilog will end it, spoken by the Public, and bearing some reference to Clews. Who knows? Nobody.

A TRIBUNE reporter visited O'Neil, the alleged murderer of McMahon yesterday morning, and found him insane. Either this is the result of his spree, or of the horror consequent upon the awful crime with which he stands accused, or of nervousness and apprehension natural to his situation. It will be remembered that O'Neil was arrested on the ground that his clothing and general appearance corresponded with those of the man described by the widow of McMahon. There are witnesses to swear that on the night of the murder he was at home until 6 a. m. sleeping off the effects of a debauch he had been on the night before, and that his character was good, with the exception of a tendency now and then to spreeing.

When the reporter approached the cell O'Neil was lying on the bench, almost nude, having ripped his clothing to pieces in his delirium. In response to a salutation he shuffled timidly up to the grated door, pulling the tattered remnants of his pantaloons about him. The following conversation ensued:

"WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH YOUR CLOTHING, O'NEIL?"

He glanced nervously around, and then said, with a shamed manner: "I tore it myself. Sunday night I heard them saying they were going to hang me. They built the gallows over there,"—pointing back of his cell. "Pollock put them up to it. They said I killed McMahon, but I didn't; I am innocent. I was home in bed. Last night they came to drag me over the floor and roll me around,—I saw them wetting the floor to do it,—and so I had to cut my clothes to keep them from it. They didn't even swear me at the trial, and I don't care now if they hang me or not. But they can't do it to-day, for the Governor telegraphed I can't be hung till Friday."

"Do you know anything about the murder?"

"Yes. McMahon kept a saloon right across the street from where I worked. I was in there a couple of times. Some fellow killed him the day before I was arrested."

Drawing O'Neil's mind from the subject of his hallucination, the reporter found him rational and calm, but whenever allusion was made to the gallows he had heard being erected he would tell again the same story of the reason why he was compelled to cut his clothes. His eyes were sunken and unnaturally brilliant and restless; his fingers nervously twitching and continually in motion, and his whole appearance that of a man in the first stages of delirium-tremens.

Mrs. Mack, living in a part of the house where O'Neil boarded, upon seeing it intimated in an afternoon paper that he was insane, succeeded in getting an interview with him yesterday, she being

THE FIRST FRIEND OR ACQUAINTANCE

who has been allowed to see him since his arrest. She says that she has known the unfortunate man ever since he has been in the city. When she called upon him she took him something to eat and some tobacco. He was bewildered at first but knew her, and, catching sight of the food, reached out his hand and grabbed it ravenously, as if nearly starved. He was trembling, and his entire nervous system appeared to be shocked, but after he had eaten heartily and lighted his pipe he was more composed, and talked freely. He read to her a letter he had received from his mother, and expressed a desire to see his oldest sister, and upon being asked why he had torn up his clothes, he replied that he was innocent of any crime, and had destroyed them to keep any one from wearing them after the officers had carried out their threats to hang him. She did not believe that he was at all insane, but thought he was suffering for the want of stimulus and proper food, which she reasoned out from the fact that he would not talk to her until he had eaten and smoked.

Mrs. Mack, in speaking of the crime for which O'Neil is held, said she knew of his innocence; and, furthermore, that he did not have the courage to shoot a dog. Some months ago his landlady asked him to kill a dog for her and he refused, and the idea of his robbing any one was very foolish. "Why," said she, "he did not know the value of money, for I have seen him frequently throwing half-dollars at the children in the neighborhood, of whom he was very fond." She dismissed the detective theory of his guilt—that a ladder had been put to his window to allow him to get in the house after the murder—in a few words. She had put the ladder to the window weeks before herself to nail a netting over her own window above; and, furthermore, he could not have gotten in and out of his room without a ladder, it being on the first floor. She spoke of him as being the most inoffensive man she knew, and thought it outrageous that he should be denied stimulus of some kind—tobacco, if nothing else—until he had gotten his nerves settled, and also that he should be held so long without a hearing and not allowed to be visited by some of the few friends he had.

In the evening the reporter visited him again. He was lying upon the bench as before, sucking the stem of the pipe given him by Mrs. Mack. Upon being called he came forward again and spoke much as in the morning's interview. He expressed the keenest gratitude for the tobacco and food given him, and said that now

HE DIDN'T CARE WHETHER HE WAS HUNG OR NOT.

Alluding to the subject of his hallucination, he said that "Pollock" hadn't been successful, and the execution was postponed. He had on an undershirt and a pair of pantaloons, given him early in the evening. The rags that remained of his other garments served him as a pillow, but not a sign of a blanket or other covering was on the bunk that formed his bed.

This is a strange case. What is the evidence against him? There is a ponderous weight of testimony in his favor—that is certain.

Is he feigning insanity? If he is, he is very skillful, and makes a counterfeit presentment that could deceive an expert. He does not rave; he talks logically on every subject but one, and rather timidly shrinks from discussing that one than courts its introduction to air his feigned madness. It is well known that he was on a tremendous spree, that he had an insufficiency of sleep to relieve the nervous excitement, that he is of highly excitable nervous temperament at best, and of low vitality. Could it not be faintly, very faintly, possible that, under the influence of his debauch, the horror of his arrest, the hardships of confinement, the torture of threats and cross-examination made hourly by his captors, the privation of tobacco, to which he was accustomed, the sparseness and miserable quality of his food, the cold and lonely cell he was confined in, the refusal to allow friends to visit him, the ever-present terror of the awful menace of the law that sometimes lets the guilty free and gibbets the innocent, the multitudinous and increasing tortures of body and soul incident to his situation—is it not microscopically a possibility that his mind could have given way?

Somehow, as the reporter left O'Neil's cell, there came before his eyes the vision of Chicago justice, throned like the Juggernaut of India rolling along a highway with ponderous and grinding strength. In the cloud of dust which billowed before and behind it, thousands of self-confessed criminals brandished the proofs of hideous deeds and openly blasphemed the blind divinity, while under the cruel wheels were crushed innocent men, whose cries for mercy, liberty, and human right were drowned in the merry pæan of the troop of detectives drawing the car,—a pæan whose chorus was burdened with rapturous praises of themselves and the Clew.

GENEVA LAKE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., Aug. 10.—The Chicago or Lake Forest Bicycle Club, composed of E. A. Barnum, L. L. Spruance, F. J. Peabody, F. C. Farwell, A. L. Farwell, J. L. Williams, Frank Douglass, and Cyrus Bentley, Jr., arrived at the Whiting House this evening, where they will remain for a week doing the country hereabout. There is great excitement over a yacht race that will come off the last of next week for a large purse. Geneva Lake never had so many people around it, but still there is room for more.

Something that Came Over John Fannin.

John Fannin, of Elk, Pa., is a tough customer. A few nights ago he loaded up with oil-region whisky, and lay down to sleep on the railroad track near Elk Creek Bridge. While John was sleeping a locomotive drawing thirty-five freight-cars came along. The whole train passed over him. John was found some time afterward by a track-walker. He was sitting on a log by the side of the railroad. A few rags that hung here and there about his person were all the clothing that was left on him. His skull was crushed in over the right eye. His face was badly crushed. From his throat to his knees his body looked as if a jackplane, set deep, had passed over it. The four fingers of his left hand were gone. The track-walker said the man looked as if he had passed through a threshing-machine. He was taken home and a doctor called. He is getting better. He said he must have laid on his back between the rails. The left hand lay across the rail. The cowcatcher of the locomotive is only ten inches above the ties. The ash pan is only eight inches above them.

Malt Bitters regulate, purify, strengthen, and nourish the maternal functions.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY.............Manager and Proprietor

THIS WEDNESDAY MATINEE AT 2.
THIS WEDNESDAY NIGHT AGAIN,
A. M. PALMER'S
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY
In the Great Drama of the season, entitled
The False Friend!
With the Original Scenery, Original Properties, and the POWERFUL CAST of the UNION-SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY, including
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Remember this Wednesday Matinee and Night.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

GRAND REOPENING, MONDAY, AUG. 9.
Every evening at 8. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2 o'clock.
THE UNRIVALED
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IN AN
ENTIRELY NEW VERSION
Of the Funniest of all Comedies,
FREAKS!
"ONE CONTINUOUS ROAR."
"LAUGHTER HOLDING BOTH HER SIDES."
Box-Office open. Seats secured one week in advance.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Grand Success of the Opening of the Twenty-fourth Season.
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER greet the Farcical Comedy of
ALL THE RAGE,
Which will be continued every evening until further notice.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

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Twenty-second-st., Cottage Grove and Indiana-avs.
GERMANIA MAENNERCHOR
Third Grand Summernight Festival,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, 1880.

The Tribune.

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NEW YORK—Room 29 *Tribune* Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.

Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of A. M. Palmer's Union-Square Theatre Company. "A False Friend." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "All the Rage." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of the New York Criterion Comedy Company. "Freaks." Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, No. 35, K. T.—By dispensation a Conclave Wednesday evening, Aug. 11, at 7 o'clock sharp, for work on the Order of the Temple. Notice—The Recorder has, by order of the Commander, retired the applications for tickets to the Exposition Building on the 17th, and received from the Chairman of the Executive Committee our proportion of invitations, and he will deliver them pro rata to the Sir Knights at this Assembly. This will be final, the end of the demand and supply. By order
JOHN D. M. CARR, Commander.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19, K. T.—Attention! The members are requested to meet at the Asylum for drill on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, Aug. 11, 12, and 13, at 8 o'clock sharp.
A. J. GUILFORD, Capt. Gen'l.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.—Members of Eminent Commander Norman T. Gassette's staff are expected to appear mounted Wednesday and Friday at 5:30 p.m. Rendezvous at Edgerton's barn, Fourteenth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.
WARREN G. PURDY, Chief-of-Staff.

POST 28, G. A. R.—Regular meeting and special muster tonight. A full attendance is desired. By order of Commander. WM. H. REED, Adjt.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1880.

THE population of Massachusetts is 1,783,812.

MR. JAMES SPRAKER, a prominent banker of New York State, died yesterday.

EIGHT cases of sunstroke occurred at New York yesterday. Six cases were fatal.

CHUMLEY, the policeman shot by Col. Snellbaker at Cincinnati Sunday night, died yesterday.

CONGRESSMAN THOMAS B. REED has been renominated by the Republicans of the Second Maine District.

CONGRESSMAN GOODE has been renominated by the Straight Democrats of the Second Virginia District.

PRESIDENT HAYES left Washington yesterday to be present at the Soldiers' Reunion at Columbus, O., to-day.

MR. PETER COOPER, the venerable philanthropist, is lying dangerously ill at his country residence near Ringwood, N. J.

GEN. AUGUR has been ordered to the Newport (Ky.) Barracks, and will resume command of the Department of the South.

THE HON. MIGUEL OTERO present Delegate from New Mexico, has been renominated by the Democrats of that Territory.

THREE attachés of the Bellevue Hospital, New York, were drowned by the capsizing of a boat on the Shrewsbury River yesterday.

THE HON. LEONARD SWETT, of this city, eloquently addressed the people of De Witt County, this State, at Clinton, last evening.

ABOUT 200 Knights, accompanied by the same number of ladies, left San Francisco yesterday to attend the Triennial Conclave in this city.

ALEXANDER BUST, a farmer living near Angola, Steuben County, Ind., shot his wife fatally Monday night. Jealousy is said to have been the cause.

CONGRESSMAN WILLITS was renominated by the Republicans of the Second District of Michigan yesterday. The nomination is equivalent to an election.

AN organization has been formed at Rome for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to meet the necessities of the Pope. All devout Catholics will be asked to subscribe six sous per month.

A MISSOURI stock-breeder, F. A. Simpson, has just concluded the purchase of a herd of pure bred Hereford cattle in England. The animals have been carefully selected from the best herds in that country.

AN Italian mechanic who was recently sentenced to four years' imprisonment for some offense determined to starve himself to death, and died at the end of a thirty days' fast. He had not the endurance of our Tanner.

CAPTS. CARTER and Codenhead, of the Royal Belgian Exploring Expedition, have not been so fortunate as Stanley. They are reported to have been murdered in Central Africa by a celebrated robber chief named Mercambo.

MR. WILLIAM C. MAYBURY, of Detroit, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First Michigan District. The district is now represented by the Hon. John S. Newberry, who has been renominated by the Republicans.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany and Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria met at Obertraun yesterday. They proceeded during the day to Ischl, a fashionable watering-place in Upper Austria, where they will compare notes for some time.

MR. LEWIN, an Irish Justice of the Peace, and presumably a landlord, was shot at near Tuam, in the County Galway, Ireland, yesterday. Mr. Lewin wore a coat of mail, and the three bullets which were meant to do him injury failed of effect.

MR. GOSCHEN, the British Plenipotentiary at Constantinople, has informed Abeddin Pasha that the Powers will not consider the frontier line proposed by Turkey, but will insist on the acceptance of the frontier line agreed on by the Berlin Conference.

CINCINNATI, like St. Louis, is dissatisfied at the census returns, believing that it has more people than they indicate. The Chamber of Commerce of that city yesterday appointed a Committee to investigate matters, and to endeavor to make out that there are more Cincinnatians than the United States enumerators found.

THE two tramps who have recently enjoyed considerable notoriety on account of the belief that they were members of the murderous Bender family, were permitted to go their way in peace yesterday by the Labette County, Kansas, authorities.

CONGRESSMAN ROBERTSON was renominated by the Democrats of the Sixth Louisiana District yesterday. Mr. J. S. Billiu, who had received the nomination at a previous Convention, withdrew because of the dissatisfaction created by his candidacy.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE will probably return to his former post as German Ambassador to France. Count Hatzfeld, the present German representative at Constantinople, will succeed Hohenlohe as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chief Minister in the absence of Prince Bismarck.

CANDIDATE ENGLISH threatens to sue all papers who slander him during the canvass. He carefully scans the exchange list of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* each day for the basis of a libel suit. Mr. English forgets that the papers need only speak the truth to render him very odious to thinking people.

THE Keely Run colliery, near Pottsville, Pa., continues to burn. All efforts of the engineers and workmen to subdue the flames have hitherto been unavailing. It is hoped that by excluding the air from the mine the flames may be subdued; otherwise steam will be forced into it through immense pipes.

THE Lucas County (O.) Convention yesterday indorsed Frank Hurd's course in Congress, and selected fifty-three delegates who will vote for him at the Congressional Convention to be held at Napoleon to-morrow. There is no doubt now that the Democrats will pit Hurd against Judge Ritchie, the Republican nominee.

THE wall of a flour and feed store at Montreal gave way yesterday, and thirteen persons who were employed in packing beans in the building were buried beneath the roof and flooring. Ten of the parties were rescued without having suffered serious injury, but a boy of 11 was killed, and two others aged 12 were seriously injured.

COMMODORE JEFFERS, who in the absence of Secretary Thompson is in charge of the Navy Department at Washington, says that a United States vessel will be kept in Spanish waters to see that no outrage or indignity is offered to American merchant-vessels. At the same time he says he is of opinion that none will be attempted.

REPORTS received at the Department of Agriculture at Washington show that the condition of the cotton crop throughout the Southern States is unusually good, and an unprecedented yield is predicted. The black rust has appeared, however, in certain sections of Georgia, and it is believed that the crop in that State will not reach the average.

THE Hon. Henry S. Neal was renominated yesterday by the Republicans of the Twelfth Ohio District. Mr. J. B. Rice was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Tenth District, now represented by Tom Ewing. Col. Charlesworth is the choice of the Democrats of the Sixteenth District, now ably represented by Congressman KcKinley, a Republican.

A DISPATCH sent from Candahar on the 6th inst. says that the British garrison at that point had thirty-five days' provisions, but that the forage was somewhat short. Gen. Burrows' loss is declared by the same dispatch to have been under 1,000, including 400 Europeans and twenty-one officers. Ayoob Khan's force is said to have been very large, but it lacked discipline.

AT the Allegheny County (Pa.) Convention, held yesterday, the Randall and the Wallace factions had it out after the usual fashion. The Randall men secured the organization of the Convention, whereat the Wallace men were wroth. The factions indulged in the bitterest recriminations, and the breach made cannot be healed at any rate till after the election.

THE United States Commissioners to prepare for the International Exhibition to be held at New York in 1883 met in that city yesterday and organized by electing Col. Henry G. Stebbins Temporary Chairman. An address of welcome was made by Mayor Cooper. Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, spoke on the probable good effect the Exhibition would have in putting an end to sectional feeling.

BARON HARDEN-HICKEY, the journalist who was recently expelled from France, was not expelled so much on account of his writings as that his house was the headquarters for the reactionary Monarchical plotters. Harden-Hickey, who is an Irish-American, is reputed to be quite wealthy. His title is a Roman, not a French title. The Conservative journals try to make capital out of his expulsion.

MILES SUTCLIFFE, of Youngstown, O., discovered his wife as she was about to elope with Morgan Thomas, whereupon Miles remonstrated. A fight ensued, in which Mrs. Sutcliffe was dangerously wounded by a pistol-shot, and in which her husband received a severe scalp wound. All three are in jail. Thomas has a hard reputation, and is said to have been concerned in previous elopement cases.

IN the Tennessee Democratic Convention, organized at Nashville yesterday, the State Credit party had an overwhelming majority. No business save the selection of a Permanent Chairman and the appointment of committees was transacted yesterday. The Convention adjourned at 9 o'clock last evening, to meet again this morning. George Washington was Temporary and James D. Tillman Permanent Chairman.

MUCH uneasiness is felt in Greek official circles at the growing coolness of France towards Greece. The first indication of this feeling was given when Gen. Thomassin and some other French officers who were about to aid the Greek officers in organizing their army were refused permission to leave France by the French authorities; and now Greece has been notified that the 30,000 rifles which had been secretly promised by France will not be forthcoming.

AS THE fast-mail train between Edinburg and London, known as the "Flying Scotsman," passed over that part of the track which lies close to the sea at Marshall Meadows, near Berwick-on-Tweed, yesterday, the axle of the engine broke, and the train was thrown off the track. The engineer and brakeman were killed, and the fireman and several other employés and a few of the passengers were injured. Had the train gone over the embankment the disaster would have been appalling.

MR. SCHULER, traveling salesman for the jewelry house of Noah Mitchell, of New York, stopped at a Utica hotel while negotiating for sales with the jewelry men of that city. He kept his specimens in his room in a bag, which in turn was inclosed in a strong box. Yesterday morning he went to the box only to find that $15,000 worth of choice stones were missing. Four Uticans are suspected of having entered the hotel room the evening before and of having abstracted the valuables. Two of the suspected parties have suddenly disappeared.

YESTERDAY morning the hull of a burning vessel, which had been towed out into New York harbor, drifted against the pier at Hunter's Point, setting fire to the dock and lumber-yard of the American Export Lumber Company and several vessels there being unloaded at the dock. The flames spread rapidly, and, notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen, who were summoned from all points round about, one-half the lumber-yard, six barges, one schooner, and one ship were reduced to ashes. The loss is variously estimated at from $500,000 to $1,000,000. The flames were under control last evening. The loss is said to be fully covered by insurance.

ON assembling yesterday the Georgia Democratic Convention adopted a resolution that after the thirty-second ballot for candidate for Governor, and no one receiving the necessary two-thirds vote, the Convention would recommend the people to reëlect Gov. Colquitt. The thirty-second ballot stood: Colquitt, 220; Lester, 58; Hardeman, 46; and there were twenty-three votes divided between other candidates. In accordance with the resolution Colquitt was then recommended, but not nominated. An Independent ticket will doubtless be placed in the field. On the question of Presidential Electors the Convention was unanimous. It meets to-day to complete the ticket.

FIFTEEN of the rear cars of a freight-train on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad broke away from the other portion of the train about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, while it was ascending the grade about three miles east of Crown Point, Ind. The cars ran back against another freight train just then commencing the ascent of the grade. The caboose, which contained the conductor, brakeman, and four drovers, was run into by the engine of the oncoming train, and the occupants were badly scalded and otherwise injured. One of the cattle-men, a brother of Judge McAllister, of this city, died almost instantly from the injuries received, and it is thought that the brakeman and engineer cannot live.

THE country-Justice dodge practiced by disreputable attorneys and collection-agents for the purpose of extortion and blackmail has grown into an outrageous abuse, and it is gratifying to know that measures are afoot which promise to make an example of some of the unscrupulous parties engaged therein. A case in point is described in our columns this morning, in which the intended victim had the good sense to employ an able lawyer and make a vigorous fight, the result of which is likely to be attended with serious inconvenience to the country Justice as well as to the parties who procured his coöperation in the discreditable job, and who are believed to be amenable under the statutes for irregular and unlawful practices.

THE exercises at the Soldiers' Reunion at Columbus commenced yesterday afternoon. The address of welcome was delivered by Attorney-General Nash, of Ohio, to which Gov. Foster briefly responded. Col. Anderson, of the Columbus Barracks, followed with an address on "The Regular Army." Adjutant-General Gibson also spoke. The city is gayly decorated, and the camp-grounds are brilliantly illuminated. The Columbus people have extended a hearty welcome to the battle-scarred veterans, and the reunion promises to be a brilliant and gratifying success. About 15,000 strangers arrived yesterday, and each incoming train adds largely to the number. It is believed that over 30,000 people will arrive in the city to-day.

INDICTMENTS for manslaughter were returned against the Captain and Engineer, the Directors, and owners of the steamer Seawanhaka, recently destroyed by fire off Long Island, by the United States Grand Jury for the New York District Court yesterday; also against two Government steamboat inspectors, and two Government inspectors of boiler machinery. The jury charges that the officers of the lost steamer were utterly lacking in the qualifications necessary to capable officers, and that the Government inspectors were guilty of gross and criminal negligence in awarding them certificates. The Directors and owners have been indicted because the boat was not provided with the necessary life-saving apparatus, and because they had not exercised due diligence in providing for the safety and comfort of passengers in accordance with the statutes. The general system of steamboat and boiler inspection is unsparingly condemned, and copies of the indictment and recommendations have been forwarded to President Hayes, Attorney-General Devens, and the Senate and House of Representatives.

JUDGE DAVID DAVIS' LETTER.

Judge David Davis has written a letter in which he states that, while the training and habits of his life naturally lead him to prefer civilians to soldiers for great civic trusts, he has no hesitation in supporting Hancock, "because his election will put an end to sectional strife and sectional parties."

It will be difficult for any intelligent mind to discover the reasoning by which this conclusion is reached. In the first place, Gen. Hancock has been a soldier all his life: was educated as a soldier, and has never had any experience as a civilian in public affairs. On the other hand, Gen. Garfield has been, since he entered public life twenty years ago, directly and actively engaged in civil duties. Except for the two years he served in the army, he has served his country in Congress, and that during the most important and momentous period of the history of American legislation. Gen. Garfield is not merely a civilian statesman, but a man of ripe experience in the political history of the Government, an able lawyer, an accomplished scholar, and an orator of rare ability. He unites all the requisits which go to make up a practical, experienced, and thorough statesman.

What is it, then, that induces Judge Davis to reject the training and habits of a life-time which teach him to prefer a civilian to a soldier for a great civil trust? Why is it that he turns aside from the accomplished civilian, and prefers the solely military man for the great civil trust? He states that the election of Hancock will put an end to sectional strife and sectional parties. In this he assumes that the country is now afflicted with sectional strife and sectional parties, and it follows that he assumes that if Garfield be elected then this sectional strife will be continued. What is the character of the sectional strife now prevailing in the country? Is it not confined exclusively to the forcible union of all the late slave-holding States into what is called the "Solid South," the purpose of which Solid South is by the political force thus acquired in both branches of Congress to control and direct the National Government? Never in the history of American politics has there been until now such an organization known as the formal consolidation of the people of any section for the purpose of governing and controlling the National Government. Not even in the very hour of actual war for the preservation of the National Union, when there was an army of half a million of soldiers under the immediate command of the Government, was it possible to make a "Solid North." The sectional strife in this country has always been begun and waged by the minority of the country, located in the only part of the country which has ever been justly called a "section"; this strife having for its purpose the supremacy of the minority over the majority. The failure of that minority to obtain possession of the Government in 1860 was followed by sectional strife which cost the American people half a million of lives and six thousand millions of dollars.

That sectional strife was only terminated by the utter weakness and exhaustion of the Solid South, and when it was unable to fire another gun or strike another blow. True to its unbroken policy, the American people outside of the "section" magnanimously granted peace, a restoration of all civil and political rights, and a general reëstablishment of former relations. There had been changes wrought by the War which were inevitable; there had been political changes which were natural consequences of protracted war, but there was no change of law or Constitution; no removal of political rights or liberties; no change of the universal equality of the people of all parts of the land; no changes of any kind which were not as applicable to and enforced upon the people of every part—State, county, and village in the country—alike. So far as the law and Constitution were concerned, the people of the section known as the Solid South stand to-day, as they stood before the War, on an exact and perfect political equality with those of all other parts of the country.

The sectional strife and sectional party, however, have been unappeased. The Solid South refuses to be satisfied with the political equality it shares with the rest of the country. It is dissatisfied; it wants distinct recognition as a "section"; it asserts its independence, and as a section makes demands which the rest of the country does not make and refuses to consent to. In order to make its demands more emphatic and to prevent any division of action, no second party is tolerated in the Solid South. Outside of the border States—those which took no formal part in the Rebellion—no second party is permitted and a very large portion, and in some States a majority, of the people are not permitted to vote. Judge Davis can hardly justify the assertion that there are sectional parties at the South, because only one party is allowed to exist there, to vote, to hold office, or be represented in any branch of the Government. If there be any sectional party it is the "Solid South" and its partisans at the North, for these alone are making demands as a section, and the demands are supported by the party of which Hancock is the candidate.

How will Gen. Hancock's election put an end to sectional strife? Will he break up the Solid South? Will he compel the Solid South to recognize and protect the rights of the million and more of now forcibly disfranchised citizens to vote, to hold office, and to be represented? On the contrary, is not his election sought by this Solid South on the express and declared understanding that he will permit no interference by the National Government to enforce the right of suffrage within the borders of the Solid South?

Can it be that the training and habits of a man who has been on the Judicial Bench for thirty years lead him to prefer a solely military man to a civilian because the former will crush out any effort at the Solid South on the part of the now disfranchised population to exercise the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and the laws?

Judge Davis, in speaking of Hancock's Order No. 40, declares that "the man who, in the midst of the excitements of that stormy period (1867), was cool enough to see his duty clearly and courageous enough to execute it firmly may be trusted in any crisis." Gen. Garfield, long before Hancock's Order No. 40 was heard of, volunteered his services to bring before the Supreme Court of the United States the case of Milligan, of Indiana, who was under sentence of death for treason, and argued to that Court that that sentence be set aside because the conviction was had before a military court sitting in a State where the civil courts were in the full exercise of their authority.

Gen. Garfield was a soldier; he was conspicuous as a Republican member of Congress; and he was the representative of the most intense Republican district in the United States; Milligan had been convicted when war was raging; never was there a more bitter feeling existing; the man's guilt was unquestioned, and his execution was vehemently demanded. At that time Garfield volunteered to deny the validity of his trial by a military court even in time of war; he had the courage to brave the excitement and bitterness of that time, and to defend this man Milligan against the general outcry for his execution. Judge Davis heard that case argued by Mr. Garfield, and he knows personally, as he now declares, that the "man who in the midst of the excitements of that stormy period was cool enough to see his duty clearly, and courageous enough to execute it firmly, may be trusted in any crisis." Hancock's declaration was in a time of peace, three years after the War; Garfield's declaration was that a military court, even in time of war, had no authority to usurp the functions of the civil courts in the State of Indiana. That Garfield is a man able at all times to see his duty clearly, and courageous enough to execute it firmly, and therefore one who may be trusted in any crisis, is clearly established by his entire record, and conspicuously so in that Milligan case, of which Judge Davis was personally cognizant.

ABOUT PROFANITY.

Democrats who know Gen. Hancock intimately say that he will not deign to reply to the charge preferred by many common volunteer soldiers who served under him in the late War that he was habitually brutal and profane. Why? Is it true? Or does Gen. Hancock regard it as beneath his dignity to notice the common soldiers of the Republic? Or does he regard the mode of address he used to Lieut. Langridge—"A G—d d——d pretty officer you are to allow your men to call 'Water!' when the commanding General rides round in review"—as the proper mode of address to a subordinate officer? Or does he "swear like a pirate" to and at everybody regardless of rank and station? What is Gen. Hancock's deportment on Governor's Island? Is he in the habit of addressing "the officer of the day" who happens to touch his cap on the wrong side in the choice language he used to Lieut. Langridge, "A G—d d——d pretty officer you are to touch your cap on the wrong side when you salute the commanding General on his way to breakfast"? When Gen. Hancock's dinner is badly cooked or his eggs are a trifle stale, is he in the habit of getting in a passion and declaring "By G—d, I'll punish the whole d—d garrison"? At dinner does Gen. Hancock G—d d—n the unfortunate blue-coated waiter who happens to break one of Uncle Sam's plates? Does he insist that the garrison shall drink the soapsuds from the laundry and the bath-house or go without water, and with a blasphemous oath order every man who refuses to comply under arrest? Lieut. Langridge asserts that Gen. Hancock "rarely addressed a volunteer soldier without profanity," and as a specification to this charge gives the details of several instances of gross swearing, and gives them from notes taken on the spot.

In the absence of any denial on the part of Gen. Hancock or on the part of his friends in his behalf, it must be assumed that there is much truth in the charge that his treatment of his subordinates is characterized by brutality and profanity. How, then, has Gen. Hancock gained the reputation of being a gentleman? Doubtless through the habit of courtesy to equals and sycophancy to superiors. The man who bullies his inferiors usually cringes to his superiors in station. There are, then, two sides to Gen. Hancock's character. The one side exhibits him in the attitude of the superb gentleman; by the other side he is presented as a coarse, vulgar trooper, hurling blasphemous oaths and imprecations at the heads of his subordinate officers and imposing brutal penalties upon the common soldiery. It concerns the public to see and study both sides of this character. It is not a phenomenal character. On the contrary, it is common enough in everyday life to encounter men possessing utterly incongruous elements of character. We characterize them as "badly balanced." If they start right they succeed, but if they swerve from their appointed "rut" they fail, and perhaps disgrace themselves and betray their friends.

In the event of Gen. Hancock's election to the Presidency will he carry his dual character into the Executive office? Probably. It is hard to teach old dogs new tricks. If Gen. Hancock has been smiling upon his equals and fawning upon his superiors, and cursing and swearing at his assumed inferiors and subordinates all his life, he cannot reasonably be expected to change his habits when he gets into the White House. It is a long time since we have had a profane President. Gen. Jackson was a coarse-grained man, but he was a great man intellectually, which Gen. Hancock is not, and his profanity was not of the low, vile type of that now so generally charged upon Gen. Hancock. He was content with the force of ordinary language on ordinary occasions, and only in an emergency—Calhoun's threat of nullification—resorted to his great oath—"By the Eternal!"—to emphasize his expressed determination to hang the audacious traitor who should assail the Union of these States. What a contrast is presented by the occasion of this oath and the oath itself to the occasion of, and the coarse profanity of, Gen. Hancock. His soldiers—soldiers voluntarily fighting for the Union—not having quenched their thirst for hours of a long and weary march, cried "Water!" "Water!" whereupon Gen. Hancock rode up to the Lieutenant in command and exclaimed:

> A G—d d—d pretty officer you are to allow your men to call "Water!" when the commanding General rides round in review. . . . By G—d I'll punish the whole d—d regiment!

And he did, ordering the regiment to be "put through a battalion drill on the double-quick for one hour."

In the event of Gen. Hancock's election to the Presidency he will have neither equals nor superiors in position. Will he adopt, entirely, his field and camp manners? Will he curse his Cabinet Ministers when they happen to disagree with him? Will he swear at Gen. Sherman and Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, interlard his instructions to representatives at foreign Courts with oaths, and at State dinners d—n the eyes of the White House butler in the presence of the world's Plenipotentiaries? Why not? Lieut. Langridge at Yorktown was entitled to be treated with the courtesy of a gentleman, but he was overwhelmed with coarse, vituperative curses. If it be true that Gen. Hancock said what Lieut. Langridge says he said, he (Hancock) was not a gentleman in 1862; he lacked the instincts of a gentleman, and played the rôle of a tyrant and bully, and played it with all the vulgar coarseness of which it was susceptible.

COMMUNISTIC METHODS.

The Communists, while they profess to battle for principle, seem to be governed entirely by passion. They proceed upon the theory that all changes, which they call "reforms," must be worked out by force,—not organized force under the law, not the force of public opinion properly expressed, not the force of the majority marshaled at the ballot-box, but the force of menace, intimidation, and, if necessary, violence. The Communistic demonstration against the Common Council went to the extent of intimidation; any firebrand would probably have sufficed to produce an explosion which might have led to disaster. The Communists are characteristically, and almost universally, reckless as to such a result. They are never restrained by any of the material interests of law and order, because they either deny private rights in property, or at best evince a thorough contempt for such rights. Consequently everything in the nature of a popular demonstration under Communistic auspices is more or less alarming. In proceeding to the City-Hall in a body, the Communists of the Fourteenth Ward, probably reinforced by Communists from other parts of the city, counted upon this apprehension. If the rain had not come in such torrents as to disperse the crowd something might have happened to show in this case, as has been shown in other cases, that this apprehension is well founded.

There is no excuse for organized intimidation of the lawful authorities at any time, but in this case not even a provocation. The Communists allege that frauds were committed in the Fourteenth Ward election, and that Stauber received a majority over McGrath. Even if it be admitted that all this is true (though it has by no means been demonstrated), the proper lawful means has already been instituted to secure Stauber's rights. In the meantime the Council has proceeded in the manner directed by law, and is thus entitled to absolute protection from threats and show of violence. The case came before them in the shape of duly authenticated returns, which showed that McGrath and not Stauber had received a majority of the votes polled. The Council's duty, under the circumstances, was to seat McGrath as *prima facie* entitled to the place and as a basis for a fair and intelligent consideration of the merits of the case. Had they proceeded summarily to set aside the returns, without evidence and simply because they could do so, it would have been an assumption of power that might be excessively dangerous at any time. It was not within the scope of the Council's authority to keep the seat vacant until the contest could be decided, for the law provides that an Alderman shall hold over till his successor shall have qualified. On the face of the returns McGrath was entitled to the seat, and it would have been manifestly unjust to ignore the election altogether, and permit Stauber to retain the place in defiance of the returns, just because he had been elected two years before when the issue of the late election was not in anybody's mind. The Council, being thus compelled to choose between the two contestants, pending an investigation of the merits of the contest, was compelled in all fairness to seat McGrath, whom the returns show to have been elected, in preference to Stauber, whom the returns show not to have been elected. This temporary disposal of the case affords Stauber the opportunity of exposing the frauds, if there were frauds, and making good his claim; indeed, he has already instituted measures to that end. All that has been done so far has been in strict accordance with the law and with the equities of the case, and there has been nothing to provoke intimidation.

The purpose to bully the Council was so apparent that it will be useless to deny it. If there were no such purpose, why was not the written protest presented by the Committee appointed for that purpose, instead of a howling mob of 500 or 600 men? Why did their spokesman lay so much stress upon bowie-knives and pistols as possible agents in local elections? Why were transparencies used to light up incendiary mottoes? "To the gallows with the treasonable villains who defrauded the ballot-box," was the sentiment of one of these transparencies, though the gallows is not the lawful punishment for ballot-box frauds. "Send Malone, Gibbs, and Walsh to the Penitentiary," was another transparency demand; but the demand was made upon a body that has no authority to send any person to the Penitentiary. Another motto called for "Penitentiary suits for Cullerton, Dixon, Schmidt, and Burley," though it has not appeared that these Aldermen have done anything, in the present case at least, that constitutes a Penitentiary offense. "Those who take the largest share of your earnings are the Communists," was the irrelevant sentiment of still another transparency, and it was dragged in to symbolize the real spirit of the mob. All these illuminated expressions of Communism were unreasoning; and, given a crowd of unreasoning men who avow that they have no respect for property-rights, there is always a menace.

The rain scattered the mob, and perhaps averted actual violence. The demonstration, therefore, failed of its purpose, for intimidation must be active and imminent in order to achieve results. But if this sort of demonstration be renewed, or if a similar demonstration be made upon some other pretext, the city authorities will be compelled in self-protection to invoke the force of the law to combat the force of a mob. Unrestricted menace of violence will surely lead to actual violence sooner or later, and in the meantime it is destructive of good government. It is already difficult to persuade men of character to serve in the Common Council; it will be simply impossible to secure the services of such men in the future if they have reason to apprehend that they will be subjected to the threats of a mob at any time the Council proceedings may happen to displease some turbulent and reckless class in the community. The ultimate settlement of the McGrath-Stauber contest is of little moment in comparison with the broader consideration which Monday night's demonstration suggests.

EDISON'S electric engine may prove to be perhaps like Le Duc's tea-culture,—perfectly practicable, but too expensive for common use. Le Duc has succeeded in raising a good article of tea in Georgia for about $6 a pound, and Edison may in time draw freight by electricity at the rate of $1 per ton per mile. Dr. C. H. Haskins, of Milwaukee, writes to the *Sentinel*:

> More than a quarter of a century ago Prof. C. G. Page, of Washington, drew a car-load of passengers with an electrical locomotive through the streets of that city at a speed of twenty miles an hour. The electricity was generated by a battery carried by the engine. It was found too expensive and abandoned. Edison manufactures his current by converting the power of a steam-engine into electricity, through the medium of a dynamo-machine, precisely as is done for electric lights. This idea is original, but not with Edison. Prof. Siemens, of Berlin, exhibited last winter an electrical railroad in operation, of which Edison's is a copy. Siemens is still running his road in Berlin and arranging to run street-railways on this plan. He has also in operation miniature engines running on a track, in iron tubes supported on posts, carrying the mail between the main and branch post-offices. The economy of the system is not yet determined, but the credit of conception and execution belongs to Prof. Siemens, of Berlin, not to Edison.

Prof. Sawyer, the electrician, writes to the New York *Herald* on the same subject: "From certain causes, some explainable and others not, electric engines deteriorate more rapidly than other motors." It has not for years been supposed that electricity could be utilized except for carrying light articles, and it is more than doubtful now whether even this can be done. For not only do the engines deteriorate rapidly, but their first cost is two to one more than that of steam-engines for equal power, and the wastage of power is four times greater. It is computed that the best steam-engines, after a little use, develop but 10 per cent (and many less) of the 12,000,000-foot pounds of energy in a pound of coal. The best electric engine, supplied with electricity from the best generator of electricity, driven by the best steam-engine, will fail to develop more than 2½ per cent of the energy stored up in a pound of coal.

THE St. Louis magpies demand a recount in Chicago. The *Globe* magpie shrieks:

> Shall we wait ten years in uncertainty before discovering the fraudulent character of the census of Chicago?

What is the hardship here? The *Globe* is not in "uncertainty." It knows, or pretends to know, that the census is fraudulent. This is enough. It should satisfy everybody. The *Republican* magpie screams:

> We are inclined to think the people of our sister State will not meekly accept this deduction from the Chicago census. They would not object to an enumeration that gave Chicago one million, or even five millions population, so long as only rival cities were to be affected by it, and the State itself would profit by the exaggeration; but when Cook County comes into the Legislature and demands three more Senators and nine more Representatives, they will probably begin to think what the rest of the world already thinks,—that the Chicago enumeration is a prodigious fraud, determined on ten years ago, and executed with all the enterprise and spirit with which that irrepressible city is accustomed to do things.

The tender solicitude of the St. Louis people on behalf of the Illinois people, who do not complain, is touching in the extreme. An easy way to settle it would be for the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce to take a census of Chicago at their own expense; or, if they will furnish the money, a committee of Chicago businessmen, of unimpeachable character, will doubtless gratify them by giving the city a thorough counting. We ought to have 20,000 more people; and by next November, if the St. Louis chatter-boxes are still of the same mind, they can possibly figure out as many people here as in Brooklyn.

COMO is excited. Not the lake in Switzerland, but the village of the name in Mississippi. A correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* tells about it. He says a fiendish plan is forming among the Republicans of that district to outvote the Democrats at the polls. "Will Mississippians," he asks, "suffer a covert danger to rankle in our midst until it gains strength to burst into an open enemy?"

> Such is the plan of the Radical managers, and they have hope, in fact have assurances, that Southern Democrats will coöperate with them, in the garb, dress, and paraphernalia of that political *ignus fatuus*, the National party, of which Denis Kearney is the leader, the brains, and capital. Awake! LET THE "MISSISSIPPI PLAN" BE RESTORED. . . . Mississippi has been assigned the duty of supplying two of the numbers required to reduce and destroy a Democratic majority in Congress. Will you submit? Can you stand idly, supinely, and witness the consummation of a gigantic conspiracy, in conception deeper and more poignant than the fraud of 1876? No—a thousand times no. Then awake, STIR UP YOUR CLUBS, LET THE SHOUT GO UP, PUT ON YOUR RED SHIRTS, and let the ride begin, or we will be sold into a political slavery, as was Joseph, without Divine favor to restore us to our heritage.

Suppose Illinois Republicans should declare that the Democrats had a diabolical scheme to carry Dick Townshend's and Bill Springer's districts in this State next fall, and that night-riders ought to put it down—that would be in most respects a parallel to the Mississippi plan. The difference is that there would be civil war in this State, and in Mississippi there is only murder.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of London, in a recent number gives some history of the organization in New York City which for several years has been soliciting and receiving donations of money for the support of a gang of irresponsible and unknown men. The *Gazette* says:

> It is not generally known that a Republic of Ireland exists on paper, and that it enjoys the privilege of a national debt. A movement is on foot in the United States towards giving greater stability to the Republic, and adding largely to its indebtedness. Patriotic Irish servant-girls are the principal investors in the bonds which the founders of that State issue for the purpose of raising what they call "skirmishing funds." One of these bonds is now before us. It has a close resemblance to a United States greenback note for $10. The chief difference is, that instead of the portraits of two distinguished American statesmen being represented on the face of it, the portraits are those of Wolfe Tone and Davis. A small cross at the top gives a religious sanction to the document. The inscription runs as follows: "This national bond of the Republic of Ireland is indebted to —— in the sum of $10, redeemable with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum six months from the acknowledgment of the independence of the Irish nation, or at the option of the Republic convertible into 6 per cent interest-bearing Government stock, payable in six years from that date." This undertaking is signed by Michael Scanlan as "Agent of the Republic," and by C. B. Sullivan as "Register." An eagle grasping a sword, and triumphing apparently over a defeated foe, figures in the middle. A good many bonds must be in circulation, seeing that the register number of this one 1, 11,029.

THE bachelors' ball at Baron Albert Grant's splendid mansion (now to let) was the great hit of a stupid season in London. The house was elaborately decorated. Thousands of pounds were spent on the gardens alone. Nearly all the flowers which bloomed in terraces and walks were brought from nurseries at a distance. Between thirty and forty thousand colored lamps and lanterns were used in the grounds, and the lake was made to resemble a scene in an Arabian tale. To crown all, the night was superb,—the moon at the full, the sky without a cloud. The bachelors who gave the ball are well known in society. Chief among them are the young Duke of Portland, who is enormously rich; the Earl of Mayo; two Rothschilds; Beaconsfield's private secretary, Mr. Montagu Corry, lately made a Peer; and a host of other rich and fashionable old and young men. Rumor whispered that the censorship exercised in reference to the ladies admitted to the ball was not painfully severe.

THE average of persons to voters in Cincinnati was misstated in the Cincinnati *Gazette* article lately referred to by THE TRIBUNE. A more careful hand has been over the vote and census returns of the city by wards, and has found the average population to a vote to be 5.7. In only one ward, and that almost the least densely peopled, did the average fall below 5, and in many it rose above 6. The average in Philadelphia is 6.3; and in view of the fact that Cincinnati has a smaller floating population, and receives scarcely any immigrants, the average for the latter city seems to be nearly correct. The same correspondent says: "It is not fair to draw comparisons between Cincinnati and St. Louis or Chicago. Chicago is a bustling city of temporary dwellers, with perhaps 150,000 persons who are nothing but comers and goers,—employment and fortune seekers,—there to-day and gone to-morrow. Cincinnati has arrived at that period of mature and settled dignity when she should not any more be classed among the rushing, clamoring frontier cities, nor be subjected to comparison with them in any way."

GEN. BEN HARRISON is of the opinion that the Democrats will suffer more than the Republicans by the Fiatist vote in Indiana. This vote in 1876 was about 13,000. Two years later it went up to nearly 30,000. Gen. Harrison looks for a falling off this year. He says: "Two classes of men constitute the Greenback party. One class is made up of theorists, and the other of men who have suffered in consequence of the panic. The panic is past and the depression is relaxing, and those who sought relief in chasing Greenbackism now see their mistake." There isn't much in the candidates nominated at Cincinnati to excite the enthusiasm of Indiana Democrats. English is precisely one of the skinflint bankers and usurers that Voorhees has been denouncing up and down the State for years past. Hancock is a military man, and his class, next to the bondholders, has come in for the biggest share of Democratic vituperation in Indiana.

A CANDIDATE for delegate to the Missouri Democratic Convention from the Twentieth Ward of St. Louis has entered suit against the County Central Committee for $500 damages, alleging that he was unjustly and fraudulently counted out by collusion of defendants. Here is an idea for the Great Defrauded. Let him enter suit, not for $500, but for $5,000,000, against the Republican National Committee, including the heirs of the late Senator Chandler, the visiting statesmen, the Electoral Commission, and the Congress that certified the fact. Then, as counting in is as great a crime as counting out, the Republicans might begin suit against the Democratic parish officers, the sluggers, and ballot-box stuffers who secured the apparent majorities in Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina.

THE HON. SAMUEL R. MASON, late Greenback candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, made a speech at Pittsburg Saturday night announcing his intention to support the Republican nominations and advising his friends to do the same. He said there was no distinctive issue in this campaign upon which the National party could make a fight. The Republican party had a policy and an honorable history; the Democratic party had neither. He would do what he could for the success of the former. Mr. Mason's speech was gratifying to the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania, who feel now confident that the old strength of the party will be developed. The majority for Garfield in Pennsylvania will get among the twenty thousands.

THE police have at last tortured one probably innocent man into insanity by their peculiar methods of investigating crime. They ought to be satisfied with this performance. The unofficial and unjudicial examinations of Hultgren and O'Neill were violations of the first principles of Anglo-Saxon law and justice. The attempt to make men betray and convict themselves; the presumption of guilt on slight evidence or no evidence at all; the arrest and confinement on mere suspicion of many men, not all of whom can possibly be guilty; are one and all indications of a bad police system and brutal ignorance among the officers of what their real duties are.

A CORRESPONDENT at Savannah, Ill., asks the *Daily News* if there is any question as to the genuineness of the extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Garfield at Geneva recently and published in this paper. The extract in question was originally published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the Garfield organ of this city. THE TRIBUNE praised Garfield for giving utterance to the remarks.—*Penny paper.*

The extract in the *News* was garbled and intentionally falsified. The parts of Garfield's speech in which he praised the soldiers for having ideas and fighting for them were suppressed. Dirty work like this is now characteristic of the *News*. It is utterly untrustworthy. Only fools believe what it says.

MR. ENGLISH, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, is a shrewd fellow. When he was President of the Indianapolis Street-Railroad Company, a little girl was run over by one of his cars and so badly injured that her leg had to be amputated. English hastened to the mother, an ignorant woman, and made a compromise for $100. He then called up the driver of the street-car, and by threats of prosecution for manslaughter forced him to scrape together $100 and pay the Company's loss.

KANSAS justice is a queer article. The people in Labette County proposed first to lynch the tramps captured in Nebraska because they were the Benders, and deserved to die. Now they propose to lynch them because they are not the Benders, and have deceived and outraged the sensibilities of the whole community. Though the old man has protested all along that he was not Bender, he may now be lynched because he has deprived honest men of a chance to let off their indignation.

ENTERPRISING newsboys in St. Louis are on a strike against paying two cents and a half for evening newspapers. They demand three for five cents. Some of their banners are blood-curdling, as, for instance, "Pie or Blood," "Three for Five Cents or None at All," "United We Stand," "We Mean Business." Those urchins don't know when they are well off. A profit of 100 per cent ought to be sufficient. It must be they can't sell more than half-a-dozen papers of an evening in St. Louis.

MARSHAL MACMAHON, it is said, "doesn't contemplate anything so Shakspearean as suicide." Is suicide Shakspearean? Isn't it rather Boucicaultian? Hamlet turned the whole thing over carefully in his mind, and decided, like the sensible man he was, that he wouldn't.

THE desire of the Independent Senator from Illinois for a "change" isn't surprising, as he has been sitting on a fence in one position for the last four years.

JUDGE DAVIS was elected by Democrats, and has always voted with Democrats in the Senate. He's not half so "independent" as Bill Springer.

"WHO'LL trade old lamps for new ones?" is the last Bourbon cry. Now, Aladdin's lamp was worth all the new ones going.

PERSONALS.

Among the presents at a recent Iowa wedding was a summons in a breach-of-promise suit for the bridegroom.

Put away dear Arthur's speller,
Vacant is his desk at school.
Tell his comrades that it's dangerous
Playing tag behind a mule.

It is said that the attendance at Eastern colleges will be unusually large this year, and the manufacturers of base-ball supplies and racing shells are looking forward to a lively fall trade.

The Rev. Adirondack Murray is writing some of his reminiscences under the title of "What the Keg Told Me." Some people in Chicago who invested money in the company for its manufacture would like to know what Mr. Murray's buck-board told him.

Girls who have become slaves to the demon of ice-cream should read carefully this little gem by one of our most noted poets, and reflect on the fate that awaits them. Two kinds of ice-cream are evidently what ailed her:

All pale and wan my little love
Doth in her chamber lie,
While Night looks coldly from above
With weird, Cyclopean eye.

I'll never fish on Sunday,
Said little Robert Cook.
I'd sooner go to Sabbath-school
And get a little book.

Then, when I'm going homeward
My mother's kiss to catch,
I often nip a canteleup
From out our neighbor's patch.

All boys that fish on Sunday
Are far too fresh for me,
And when their little pants are warmed,
None get my sympathy.

Darling, I am growing tired;
Don't you think that it's all-fired
Mean in you to spend the day
At the dollar matinée?

—*Washington Irving.*

FOREIGN.

The British in Candahar Provisioned for Thirty Days.

Their Defensive Works Considered Proof Against Any Attack.

Roberts' Effective Force from Cabul Over 10,000 Strong.

Narrow Escape from a Fearful Railroad Accident in Scotland.

An Irish Justice's Life Saved by a Coat of Mail.

Immense Republican Gains in the French Councils Elections.

Over Nine Hundred Pilgrims Drowned by the Foundering of a Vessel.

AFGHANISTAN.

GEN. ROBERTS' FORCE.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Cabul says Gen. Roberts' exact force for the relief of Candahar is 2,636 European troops, 7,150 natives, and 8,000 camp-followers. Gen. Roberts says he is confident of the successful accomplishment of his plans.

FOUGHT OVER THE SPOILS.

A dispatch from Quettah says a letter has been received from Candahar, dated the 5th, saying a camel driver, a deserter from Ayoob Khan's army, states that the Heratees and Cabulese troops fought over the spoils after the battle of Kushki-Nakud, and that Ayoob Khan was wounded in trying to separate them.

LATEST.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Bombay says: News has been received from Chaman Choki of as late a date as Monday. This disposes of the rumors of disaster received from that quarter Tuesday. All communication by post or telegraph with Gen. Roberts ceases, although letters may be occasionally sent. Gen. Roberts has but five days' provisions, which he will use only in emergency to eke out supplies obtainable in the country.

CANDAHAR.

A dispatch from Candahar the 6th says: The defensive works are completed. There are provisions in store for thirty-five days, except forage.

Gen. Burrows' loss does not exceed 1,000, including 400 Europeans and twenty-one officers.

Wali Shere Ali is in the city with his relations. Ayoob Khan's force is very large but undisciplined.

CELEBRATED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—Telegrams from Tashkend, dated Aug. 7, state that the accession of Abdurrahman to the Afghan throne was celebrated at all the principal towns in Afghanistan. Gen. Kaufmann left Tashkend on the 7th to survey the Russo-Kashgarian frontier.

TURKEY.

WILL NOT CONSENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10.—Goschen, the British Ambassador to Turkey, has informed Abeddin Pasha that the Powers will not consent to any change of the Greek frontier as fixed by the Berlin Conference, consequently the new line proposed by Turkey cannot be accepted.

COERCIVE MEASURES.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—In the House of Commons Sir Charles Dilke said the statement that the Powers invited the Porte to participate in coercive measures against the Albanians is substantially correct.

BLOWN UP BY ALBANIANS.

SCUTARI, Aug. 10.—The Albanian League constructed a mine under the Greek Consulate and Prisrend and it was blown up.

BULGARIA.

Vienna, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Sofia says Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has refused to sanction the law upon the National Bulgarian army, because it provides that the Commander-in-Chief shall be elective.

GREECE AND SERVIA.

BELGRADE, Aug. 10.—Greece is reported to have sent a communication to Servia dwelling on the past friendship between the Servians and the Greeks as a reason for combined action in the event of a conflict with Turkey.

SERVIA AND AUSTRIA.

M. Ristecs, Servian Premier, has informed Austria that he should feel compelled to instruct the Servian Commissioners to quit Vienna unless Austria should herself be willing to proceed with the negotiations for a treaty of commerce.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RAILWAY DISASTER.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, Aug. 10.—The fast railway train between Edinburg and London, known as the "Flying Scotsman," has gone over the banks at Marshall Meadows, near this town. No particulars have been received. Physicians have gone to the scene.

A later dispatch from the scene of the railroad accident says the axle of the engine broke and threw the train off the track, but the train did not go over the embankment. The engineer and a brakeman were killed, and the fireman severely injured. Some other employés and a few passengers were slightly hurt.

DEAD.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—William Henry Giles (Kingston), writer of books for boys, is dead.

RACERS COMING HOME.

Lorillard's Parole, Falsetto, Slydance, Papoose, and Wyandotte left Newmarket Saturday for the United States.

IRONCLAD.

CLARE MORRIS, Galway, Aug. 10.—It is reported that Mr. Lewin, Justice of the Peace, has been fired at while returning home from Tuam. Three bullets struck him in the breast, but without effect, as he wore a coat of mail.

BLOODED STOCK.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10.—The *Journal of Commerce* has the following: Mr. F. A. Simpson, of Pleasant Hill, Cass County, Missouri, has just completed a selection from herds of leading Hereford breeders, consisting of thirty-three cows, one bull, and nine calves—all pure bred Herefords. They are to be shipped in the steamer Dominion, which will sail for Quebec Thursday, whence they will be forwarded to Missouri.

FRANCE.

REPUBLICAN GAINS.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The final result of the elections for the Councils General show 1,012 Republicans elected, and 405 Reactionaries,—a gain of 300 Republicans.

A NATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Baron Harden-Hickey, the expelled editor of the anti-Republican paper, *L'Triboulet*, who writes under the name of "Saint Partrice," is a native of the United States, whose ancestors emigrated from Ireland at the beginning of the present century. The reactionary papers warmly protest against his expulsion on the ground that he has long resided in France, and made a very generous use of his large fortune.

BANQUET AT CHERBOURG.

CHERBOURG, Aug. 10.—A grand banquet was given here last night, at which a large number of distinguished persons were present. Admiral Jauregiberry, Minister of Marine, proposed a toast, "Success to the English navy," to which Shaw Lefore, Secretary of the British Admiralty, responded. President Grevy viewed the illuminations afoot, and was enthusiastically cheered. Gambetta drove through the streets in a carriage. He made a short speech, and was repeatedly cheered.

COOLING TOWARD GREECE.

ROME, Aug. 10.—Letters from Athens make it evident that the marked withdrawal of the sympathies of France, and the increasing reserve in the attitude of France towards Greece, are beginning to create a feeling of great discontent there. Firstly, the consent to Gen. Thomassin and staff for undertaking the mission to Greece was withdrawn, and now Greece has been notified that France cannot provide Greece with the 30,000 rifles privately promised.

UNFOUNDED.

The statement that Count De St. Vallier has resigned the Ambassadorship at Berlin is totally unfounded.

CUBA.

JOLLIFICATION OVER GARCIA'S SURRENDER.

Special Cable.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—There is much satisfaction at Madrid in consequence of the surrender of Calixto Garcia, Fonseca, and the last remnants of the Creole bands lurking in the mountains of the Province of Santiago de Cuba. It is believed that the Governor-General of Cuba had decided that Calixto Garcia and any who landed with him should, if captured, be tried by summary court-martial, as several Creoles lately were tried by order of Gen. Polavieja, who had even an American citizen, a Col. Johnstone, shot in Santiago. But Calixto will probably be embarked for Spain and immured in a fortress on the peninsula or on one of the islands adjacent. In future the Government is determined to keep a sharp lookout on the Creoles who surrender. Despite the efforts of the Cuban members and of the Generals around Marshal Campos, the Madrid Cabinet has sent several large detachments of surrendered Cubans with their families and children to penal settlements on the coast of Africa. Some favored individuals will be allowed to remain in the forts at Cadiz and the Balearic Islands. A close watch will be kept over them. The Government will not tolerate

ANY NEW INSURRECTIONARY ATTEMPTS

on the part of any creoles who may escape. As soon as Gen. Blanco declares that the war is at an end he will be made a grandee and Captain-General. Rewards will be given to the Colonial army. Its strength will not be reduced till next year. Ten thousand recruits will be sent to Havana this autumn. As soon as the state of the island allows a reduction of military expenses, the Madrid Government intends to prepare a new tariff with lower export duties on the raw produce of the colony and lower import duties on wheat, flour, corn, and other alimentary products of foreign countries. The object of these changes is to conciliate public opinion in Cuba and to pave the way to negotiations in Washington, so as to obtain, if possible, lower duties in the States for Cuba sugars and molasses. If Cuba should remain tranquil the Madrid Government will examine some plans to complete the consolidation of Cuban Treasury debts, which still amount to $140,000,000, besides the recent consolidation of $85,000,000 by Cuba, and of the bonds guaranteed by customs of the Island.

AUSTRIA.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

VIENNA, Aug. 10.—The trial of Gen. Baron von Probaska on a charge of defrauding the French Company in selling them concessions of certain property at San Marino was begun at the Assizes Court Monday. The prosecution seeks to prove that Gen. von Probaska sold the concessions knowing the sale was fraudulent. The defense contends he was ignorant of the fraud. The trial causes a great sensation, Baron von Probaska being one of the most distinguished Austrian Generals.

RELIEF.

The Emperor of Austria subscribed 8,000 florins for the relief of the distress caused by the floods in Moravia and Silesia.

ITALY.

STARVED HIMSELF TO DEATH.

ROME, Aug. 10.—A mechanic, aged 26 years, condemned to four years' imprisonment at Cusano, Italy, starved himself to death in thirty days.

PAPAL TRIBUTE.

The *Aurora* announces the formation of a new association for collecting money for the necessities of the Pope, the amount of daily tribute demanded from all Catholics being one centime, or six sous per month.

GERMANY.

MOVEMENTS OF THE EMPEROR.

GASTEIN, Aug. 10.—Emperor William has started for Babelsberg, via Ischl and Passau.

DIPLOMATIC.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—It is stated that the diplomatic arrangement announced in the spring will shortly be carried out. Prince Hohenlohe will return to Paris. Count Hatzfeld will take his place at the Foreign Office, and Baron Radowitz will relieve Count Hatzfeld at Constantinople.

THE EMPERORS.

ISCHL, Aug. 10.—The Emperor William has arrived. He was accompanied from Obertraun by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

APPOINTMENT.

STRASBURG, Aug. 10.—The *Official Gazette* announces the appointment of Herr Hoffmann, President of the Imperial Chancellory, to the post of Secretary of State for Alsace-Lorraine.

VARIOUS.

EXPLORERS MURDERED.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A telegram from Zanzibar states that Capts. Carter and Codenhead, of the Royal Belgian Exploring Expedition, have been murdered by Chief Wrambo, in Central Africa. Chief Wrambo is believed in London to be the celebrated Chief Mercambo.

OVER NINE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A telegram from Aden reports that the steamer Jeddah, from Singapore, foundered off Guardanio on the 8th, with 953 pilgrims for Jeddah. All on board perished except the Captain, his wife, the Chief Engineer, the Chief Officer, an engineer, and sixteen natives, who were picked up and brought to Aden by the steamer Scindia.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BUENOS AYRES, July 15.—Chili is preparing a strong expedition against Lima.

The revolution in Corrientes has been quelled.

Business in Buenos Ayres is improving.

Physically Fine, but Vile Morally.

Wheeler's "Short History of India."

The Afghans are Mohammedans of the Sunni faith; they reverence the first four Khalifs, and have no particular veneration for the prophet (Khalif) Ali. They are split up into tribes, clans, and families, each under its own head, commander, or Sirdar; and they are often at war or feud, and often engaged in conspiracies, rebellions, and assassinations. They are tall, burly, active men, with olive complexions, dark Jewish features, black eyes, and long black hair hanging down in curls. Their countenances are calm, and they effect a frankness and bonhomie; they will sometimes indulge in rude jocularity; but their expression is savage, and evil passions are often raging in their hearts like hidden fires. They are bloodthirsty, deceitful, and depraved; ready to sell their country, their honor, and their very souls for lucre. They care for nothing but fighting and loot, delighting in the din of arms, the turmoil of battle, and the plunder of the killed and wounded; without any relish for home life or domestic ties; without a sting of remorse or a sense of shame. There are no people on earth that have a finer physique or a viler morals. They are the relics of a nation who have played out their parts in history. In bygone ages they conquered Hindostan on the one side and Persia on the other; but the conquering instinct has died away amidst the incessant discord of family feuds and domestic broils.

A Remarkable Fish.

The Smithsonian Institution has received a very curious fish, recently found on the banks at Gloucester. It rejoices in the name of Chiasmodus niger, and its peculiar and distinguishing feature is the fact that its rapacity leads it to swallow fishes which are twice as large and weigh four times as much as itself. It is enabled to do this from the fact that its mouth is very deeply cleft, its teeth bent, and that its stomach has an elasticity resembling India rubber. As the process of digestion and decomposition takes place and gases are originated, the distended stomach becomes lighter than the other part of the body, and the latter, consequently, turns under. In this condition the fish it utterly unable to help itself, and may be easily caught. The specimen secured by the Smithsonian is only the third known. The first was found a number of years ago floating in the sea off the Island of Madeira, and the second was discovered in the Dominican Sea. Careful drawings have been made of this particular specimen, which is ten inches in length. It has in its stomach a kind of codfish eighteen inches long.

FURIOUS FLAMES.

Destructive Conflagration Among Lumber Piles at Hunter's Point, N. Y.

Several Small Vessels and Much Property Ashore Destroyed.

The Loss Estimated to Be Fully a Half Million Dollars.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—This morning the hull of the burning vessel Nietaux, still ablaze, floated against the pier occupied by the American Export Lumber Company, at Hunter's Point. The premises occupied by the Company occupy both sides of Newtown Creek. At the time the Nietaux came in contact with the pier they were unloading there a large number of vessels. The fire immediately communicated to the lumber-yard and spread in every direction with lightning rapidity. From the lumber-yard the fire spread to the vessels, and, notwithstanding the efforts made by several tugs which hastened to their assistance, six barges, one schooner, and one ship were soon in flames. Over ten acres of fire are now raging wildly, and it appears beyond the control of the firemen. Several burning vessels were towed into the river, and have drifted with the tide toward Blackwell's Island, enveloped in a sheet of flame. The fire is spreading in every direction, and no estimate can be formed as to its probable extent.

THE SCENE

from the river is one of indescribable graneur, the flames rising in every direction and devouring everything in their path.

The *Evening Post* says: "The stock of the Export Lumber Company, mostly Canada pine, was valued at $500,000. About half of it is already destroyed. Fully insured; about $100,000 of the insurance of the burned lumber had been placed within a week. The insurance is placed chiefly in foreign companies. Charles Watrous' stock of lumber, Canada pine, valued at $200,000, is burned; insured. The total loss is expected to be $500,000.

At first, many persons in the shops about the fire began to make preparations to abandon their abodes, but, after the firemen were well at work, every one, including all the lumber yard workmen, boatmen, and many outsiders, lent a helping hand, and pile after pile of lumber was moved away with remarkable swiftness. At 11 o'clock a wide open space half around the fire was cleared, and was drenched with water. Streams were poured upon the lumber bordering this open space, and thus the wider spread of the fire was made less probable. The greatest danger is from the burning pieces of wood carried by the wind.

Fire alarms were sent out to some Williamsburg companies, and later general alarms were sent out calling all the fire companies of the western division of the Brooklyn Fire Department to the place. In addition, three Blissville companies, two from Hunter's Point, one from Dutch Kills, and the Jackson hose company worked at the fire. An alarm was sent to New York, and two fire-boats were sent immediately to the scene.

Towards afternoon the Fire Departments obtained a mastery over the flames, and later very heavy showers materially assisted in extinguishing them. The lumber export company are making up their list of insurance risks preparatory to a meeting of the underwriters to-morrow. They can only say that all the losses are fully covered in city companies, and the risks vary from $2,500 to $10,000 in each office.

Watrous is absent from the city. At the office the only statement is that they are fully insured. Neither of the companies can even approximate the estimate of the losses, as they do not know what remains of the stock. The Export Company believe two-thirds of the entire lot are gone. The losses of shipping aside from canalboats will be light.

The *Tribune* this morning contains the following particulars of the fire at Hunter's Point: The water supply of Long Island City being insufficient to furnish the steamers with water, engines were placed along the creek and East River, and were supplied with water by numerous tug-boats. The steam-tug Havemeyer and other tugs poured water on the burning lumber-piles all day. At one time the heat was so intense that the firemen couldn't get within 400 feet of the flames. At Dock 4 canalboats unloading lumber, the schooner Northern Light, receiving a cargo, and the sloop Harriet, were all totally destroyed. The canal-boats were insured. The Export Company is a stock concern with William R. Grace as President. Mr. Webster, manager, said there were from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet of lumber stored in the yard, of an approximated value of $500,000. Nearly one-half of the lumber burned, making the loss about $250,000. The lumber-yard of Reeves & Church, near by, was several times in peril, and only saved by a large force of men carting away the lumber. It was night before the fire was got under control.

AT BATHURST, N. B.

BATHURST, N. B., Aug. 10.—The Catholic church here is in flames. The fire is said to be caused by a spark from Temple's Mill. The Convent is in the greatest possible danger, as well as the priest's house. Loss heavy; insurance light.

The Marquis of Lorne arrived this noon, but could not be received as intended, owing to the fire.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 288 at 5:20 last evening was caused by sparks from a chimney falling on the roof of a two-story frame house at No. 115 West Randolph street, owned by J. Rogerson. No damage.

LOCAL CRIME.

THE TRASK GANG.

The case of E. A. Trask, the real-estate agent, corner of Halsted and Madison streets, charged with personating Franklin J. Spencer before Justice Smull, of Austin, in the replevin suit by which Mrs. Mary L. Wagner was robbed of over $200 worth of personal property by his gang, came up again yesterday morning before Justice Summerfield, at 11 o'clock. The first witness called to further prove the alibi was Payne Fitz, who stated a lot of irrelevant facts, and repeated in substance the testimony before Justice Meech. That was all the testimony taken, the defendant not being placed on the stand, and Col. Perce took up the argument for the defense, Col. Cameron yielding the opening.

Col. Perce tried to show by authorities that personating one not in actual existence was not a crime, hence Trask could not be held. He reviewed the testimony and held that no case had been made out.

Col. Cameron reviewed the law and the evidence in the case, and quoted the same decisions as the defense, showing that they did not apply at all to this case. He went over the testimony produced before the Court, and denounced Cook as a creature who never did a reputable act in his life. He denounced Payne Fitz as a man even more disreputable than Cook, saying that he belonged to a class of shysters but for whom no such scoundrels as the Trask gang could exist. He denounced Trask as a thief and a robber, and attacked the character of the witnesses through whom it had been endeavored to prove an alibi. He denounced the manner in which the defense had been conducted. They had procrastinated at every turn, and they had a witness who knew where Trask was every hour of the day on July 12, but they dared not produce him.

The Justice then went on to give a decision in the case, and reviewed the facts showing how Horr had produced an alleged Spencer. He held that all the witnesses, except the Rev. Mr. Forsythe, and perhaps Payne Fitz, were identified with the defendants or were defendants themselves. The alibi as to the time was not positive. He believed the testimony of the witnesses Smull and Gilbert was of a character not to be overlooked. He thought the case should be one for the Grand Jury to investigate further. One thing against Trask was that he did not testify in his own behalf so as to refute the charges made against him, relying entirely upon outside testimony. He would hold Trask in $1,000 bail to the Criminal Court. George S. Poppers, the bailer, was accepted as the bondsman.

The constantly-recurring instances of the rascality of Trask indicate that he has enjoyed a litigious acquaintance with a very large proportion of the city's half million. Early last spring R. C. Graham, doing business at the corner of Wood and Van Buren streets, occupied a portion of the premises at 247 Ogden avenue. Trask was the agent. The lease expired the 1st of April last. Graham had paid the rent in full. As a matter of accommodation, he asked Trask for the use of the premises for two or three days additional, which was granted. About three weeks afterwards, when Graham was in Michigan, he received a letter from his foreman stating that Trask had seized a show-case, a lot of cigars, and 15 cents in money, and carted them off to a warehouse at the corner of Randolph and Clinton streets. The letter said that the goods were taken in satisfaction of an alleged claim of $15. Turner and Cook effected the removal of the property. On Graham's return he showed fignt. Trask cut down his bill to $2.97 for the few days' extra occupancy of the Ogden-avenue property. This Graham paid, and in addition he had to pay $7 legal expenses and storage to get his property, all of which was forthcoming, except the 15 cents. Graham took counsel of Payne Fitz, not knowing him to be Trask's confidential lawyer, and this shining light of the Bar advised his new client to settle as best he could, "for," said he, "if you don't, and Trask says you owe a year's rent, he will get it out of you, and you can't help yourself."

Trask is getting exceedingly nervous. Mrs. M. E. Johnson, who was accepted on his bond, could not be gotten at last evening to serve a subpœna upon in the case of Rogers vs. Johnson et al., in which her husband and others are interested. This is a case now being heard before Master-in-Chancery Butler. Reliable intelligence from Pekin shows that Mrs. Johnson does not own a foot of ground in Tazewell County. She and Trask act in concert, and, even if she owned the house 294 West Congress street, in this city, Trask claims to hold a mortgage on it of $900, and the property is not worth much, at best.

The warehouse receipt for Mrs. Wagner's property has been found. Trask is very anxious to get hold of it, but he cannot do it, and it will go far towards identifying him as Spencer, and further proving him to be the principal conspirator. When Horr replevined the property he didn't get it from McDonough at all, but Trask went to his safe, took out the warehouse receipt, and handed it out to Horr. Mrs. Wagner will ultimately get her own again, but the evidence will first be used in convicting Trask and the whole gang.

TO THE BRIDEWELL.

Perhaps Detectives McDonald and Duffy are as insane as their unfortunate prisoner, O'Niel. Billy Love and John Wilson, the two men first arrested by them for the McMahon murder, and against whom they tried to make out a "case," were yesterday arraigned before Justice Wallace upon the trivial charge of stealing one razor from a Canal street barber-shop, and they were discharged upon even that. They were still kept in custody, and are to be sent to the House of Correction in default of $100 fines inflicted some time ago, but which were suspended on condition of them leaving the town.

ARRESTS.

Frank Meara, a tramp, is under arrest at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station, charged with stealing $17 cash and two gold rings valued at $30, from Johanna Kennedy, a domestic employed in the residence of Mr. Allen, No. 68 Twenty-fourth street. Some time last winter Meara was compassionately taken in out of the cold to do chores about the residence of Mrs. Willingbury, No. 46 Sangamon street, where the complainant, Johanna Kennedy, was then employed. Meara called at Mr. Allen's house yesterday and asked for something to eat, and was at once recognized by the domestic, who followed him up and caused his arrest.

Henry Webber was arrested yesterday by Officer Leaders as he was about to steal a horse and buggy belonging to Dr. D. A. K. Steele, of 1801 State street, and which had been left standing at the corner of State and Madison streets. Detective Morgan expects to get other cases of horse-stealing against the prisoner.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE FALSE FRIEND."

Mr. Edgar Fawcett, poet and novelist, is the author of this play, the second production of the season by the Union Square Company, and the piece is now running at Haverly's, being presented, with a few exceptions, by the original cast, and, so far as scenery and decoration go, is an exact reproduction of the original presentation at the Square. Such perfect and elaborate setting has rarely been seen in this city, even during the annual engagements of this celebrated company. It will compare favorably with that of "The Danicheffs" when produced a few years ago at Hooley's, and that is saying much. The cast is evenly balanced, the people are thoroughly drilled; the result is a symmetrical performance. As to the play, we may begin by stating that the story of "The False Friend" cannot be said to be based upon the well-known Tichborne case, which a few years ago created so much excitement in England. It is impossible to believe, however, that the play would ever have been written if the impostor Orton had not appeared. Several plays have been founded upon the same material, one of which we had in this city not long ago, entitled "The Two Mothers," taken from a French source and acted by the Boston Theatre Company. In everything that makes a dramatic work "The False Friend" is infinitly superior to "The Two Mothers." Apart from its value as a drama, which value the audience has determined evidently in favor of its author, Mr. Edgar Fawcett, for the critic it possesses a peculiar interest, inasmuch as the author evidently aimed to do something more than write a play for the mere sake of writing a play. Mr. Fawcett's idea was to put upon the stage a picture of a man of unusual strength of will and of much wilyness of mind assuming the identity belonging to another man whom he believes to be dead. He does this in order to secure a vast inheritance to which is attached a historic name of great antiquity in England. His success in the imposture surpasses that of Orton in England, for he actually obtains possession of the property and of the title, forces a recognition from all the members of the family, and seems to be so well seated in the chair of the Fieldings that nothing could drive him hence. The meeting of the several difficulties that arise one by one form the chain of the play and affords its various incidents until we reach the last act, and here it is—and we think here only—that the play can fairly claim to possess pure originality of method and of aim, for here we find the heart of the impostor too strong for either his cunning or his will. The deceased man, whose name and identity the impostor has assumed, had left a sister, and with this sister the adventurer has, as it is called, fallen in love. Rather than see this girl married to a young man who had been her affianced from childhood, he himself throws off the mask and declares himself to be not her brother, but an American adventurer who had met her brother and been his comrade during several years of a wild life in Australia. With this self-exposure the play ends. The rightful heir, who is not dead as supposed, and who from time to time has been seen through the piece, and has even been sent to jail by the impostor as a pretender to his own name and possessions, is, through this self-revelation, righted, and the sister marries her affianced, to whose skill in suggesting the course pursued by the girl the revelation was due. The manner in which the termination is reached in the last act is certainly ineffective to the average spectator, but the critic must applaud the artistic methods of the author. The piece is in four acts and a prolog, and, like the majority of prologs, it detracts from the interest of the story. The play proper tells its own tale in its four acts. The prolog is repeated in them. Apart from the revelation that ends the play, the strong scenes are those occurring between the only living relative of the absent heir and the impostor. This ends the second act. This only relative, a lady of 80, being struck down by lightning, the only witness that could have finally exposed the adventurer is disposed of. The scene between the returned and real heir and the false one, which finishes the third act of the play, was in Boston and New York considered the most powerful in the work. Except at its very end, however, it is too suggestive of the scene between *Mercy Merrick* and *Grace Roseberry* to be considered wholly original. Running along the serious interest, and but awkwardly connected with it, is a comic underplot, in which Mr. Lemoyne, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Miss Ida Vernon, Miss Maud Harrison, and Miss Nellie Morant participate. The blemishes we have noticed do not seriously mar the work, and there is so much to admire that we are willing to overlook these blemishes, and admit that "The False Friend" is a valuable addition to American dramatic literature. In construction it is good, and in characterization the piece is strong, and the story is told in language clear and forceful.

A better vehicle for the display of the strength and the beauty of Mr. Charles Thorne's acting than that furnished in *Gleyer*, the adventurer, has rarely fallen to the lot of that actor. The locale of the play is first a cañon in the gold-hills of Australia, where we see *Gleyer*, the impostor, and the real *Fielding* (Mr. C. M. Walcott) flying toward Melbourne to avoid the pursuit of a lot of bushmen anxious to kill and rob them of some money which they had made at the diggings, and with which *Fielding* intended to return home—having heard of his father's death—to resume his real name, title, and estates. He is stricken down by the bush-fever, and, just as the banditti arrive on the scene, *Gleyer*, believing him dead, makes off with their joint wealth, and with all the papers and the diary of *Fielding*. It is from these papers and this diary that the impostor acquires that information of Fielding Manor and its inmates which enable him to personate the man whom he supposes dead. The second scene, which is the first act of the play, brings us to Fielding Manor, where the tenants and peasantry are celebrating the charming English festival of the Harvest Home. Telegrams have apprised old *Lady Ogden* (Mrs. E. J. Phillips) of the coming of young *Fielding*, and she has had herself wheeled out on the lawn—being unable to walk from age—to receive him. The sister (Miss Ellie Wilton) is there, too, with her affianced husband, *Capt. Garland* (Mr. Ramsey). It is in the midst of such a scene as this that *Gleyer* presents himself as the real *Cuthbert Fielding*. He has scarcely spoken ten words, however, when a young music-teacher in the Fielding Manor (Miss Sara Cowell) steps forward, denies that he is *Cuthbert Fielding*, and claims him as *Lucien Gleyer*, an American, and her husband. The old lady, who from the first has distrusted a face she could not recognize, and one in whose voice she recognized no tones of the Fieldings, insists upon an explanation. This is the first important scene in the play, and Mrs. Phillips enacts it with consummate art. Her *Lady Ogden*, physically infirm, yet intellectually strong, is a grand picture of the gentlewoman who glories in the memory of her ancestors. *Gleyer* admits the truth of the charge at once, states that this music-teacher was his wife in California, produces a divorce from her for faithlessness, and then explains that he had changed his name from that of *Fielding* to that of *Gleyer*, in order not to drag the noble name through the paths he had trod in his adventurous life. The old lady tests his memory, and draws forth *Fielding's* own Bible, which the old lady herself had given to the true *Fielding*. She asks him if he can repeat the verse which she taught when she gave that Bible. This verse, being the motto of the house, was written in the diary that *Gleyer* took from *Fielding*, and he had thoroughly familiarized himself with it, and in the midst of the assembled peasantry he repeats it amid the acclamations of all, who hail him as the returned heir.

In the third set, or second act, of the play we find *Gleyer* installed as the master of Fielding Manor, discharging the duties of a magistrate, and enjoying to the full the sweets of wealth and power, believing himself incased in impregnable armor. In the midst of his self-gratulations, while a terrible storm is brooding without, a face is revealed by a flash of lightning, and is seen to pass the window. It is that of the real *Cuthbert Fielding*. This incident is capitally seized by Mr. Thorne. In a moment *Gleyer* concludes that it was but the creation of his own imagination, and breaks out with the exclamation, "Come, come, *Gleyer*, be yourself; it is all you need to be *Cuthbert Fielding*." As he is about to retire he is arrested by the entrance of the old *Lady Ogden*, who totters in on wiry her staff, to bring, as she says, a peace-offering for her cold reception. Here occurs one of the strongest scenes in the piece, between Mrs. Phillips and Mr. Thorne, and the honors are evenly divided between the two players. That offering, she tells him, is a picture of his dead mother. Over this picture *Gleyer* bends and weeps, and speaks of the memories it evokes. The old woman, deriving strength from anger for the moment, straightens herself up, tells him that it is not the picture of his mother, but of one wholly unlike her. "I suspected you," she cries, "when you first came here; I suspect you no longer. In truth, who are you?" A stormy scene ensues between the two, which ends in the old lady rushing from the room and calling the household. At that moment a flash of lightning is accompanied by a clap of thunder. *Gleyer* exclaims, "The house is struck." The room is suddenly filled by the different members of the household, and the old lady is carried in by two footmen. She strives to speak, but cannot; she seizes a pen and tries to write, but the pen falls from her hand, and she expires in the arms of young *Garland*, as *Gleyer*, aside, says: "It is fate; I am saved."

In the fourth scene in the third act we find the sister of the real heir asking *Gleyer* for permission to fulfill her father's will and marry *Garland*. His love for this girl, which from the first is admirably shown by Thorne in a variety of little indications, is here made more manifest by his positive refusal to permit the girl's marriage. Unable to give any reason for so positive a refusal, and seeing the dangerous ground on which he is treading, *Gleyer* picks a quarrel with young *Garland*, and a scene occurs which Mr. Ramsey interprets with judgment and effect. In a subsequent scene *Garland* tells the sister that *Gleyer* is not her brother, but that he loves her with a love very different from that which dwells in fraternal affection. The girl, alarmed, naturally asks what she has to do, and then he insists that she shall draw *Gleyer* on from step to step until he reveals the true nature of his fondness for her. Her doubts being once excited she determines to adopt her lover's advice. The real *Fielding* appears and meets *Gleyer* face to face. Here ensues another stormy scene. Driven into a corner, rat-like, the impostor turns to fight, summons the whole household, and as a magistrate makes out an order of arrest for the real heir as an impostor subject to trial under the fase personation act passed some years ago in England, when the Tichborne case had revealed the necessity for such a law. Mr. Walcott in this scene plays with admirable restraint, and Mr. Charles Thorne is intense, careful, natural, and his mannerisms, generally made plain in such scenes, are scarcely noticed.

The last act, which brings the denouement, is very short. We have a fine scene between Miss Ellie Wilton and Mr. Thorne, in which she, as the sister, asks *Gleyer* to consent to her marriage with *Garland*. Her manner of doing this, and the words she uses, are less warm than they were in the preceding act. She deftly leads *Gleyer* to believe that it is from a sense of duty and not of love that she desires this marriage, for since *Gleyer's* return she has felt that no other love but his could fill her heart. *Gleyer*, led on by such expressions and by her manner, loses all self-control, and at last breaks out with the avowal, "I am not your brother." The girl exclaims, "Thank Heaven.!" He, mistaking the feeling that evoked this, wishes to take her hand, when those who had been posted to hear the confession, step forward and *Gleyer* is arrested then and there. The difficulties by this are all cleared up, and the play ends happily.

Some of the critics have thought that this self-sacrificing love on the part of *Gleyer* created for him a sympathy which, after his villainies, ought not to have been exemplified by a dramatist. If the object of the dramatist is simply to write goody-goody stories and plays, these critics are undoubtedly right, but if it be his higher office to analyze human nature as it is, to reach below mere conventional proprieties and give us human nature as human nature does exist, Mr. Fawcett is right and his critics wrong, for if history teems with any fact more than another in the personal experience of those whose lives it has preserved to us it is this: that not even the skill and ambition of an Antony can preserve him from undergoing the yoke of some Cleopatra. Again, no man, however bad, not even *Iago*, was ever destitute of the capacity for love. Being, as it is, the second law of nature, its analysis and reflection is a far higher effort in art than the mere development of a conventional story ending like the story-books of boys and girls.

STRANGE AFFAIR.

A Well-Known Crooked Character Mysteriously Shot Through the Head.

He Explains the Circumstance in a Manner Not Wholly Satisfactory.

Possibility that He May Have Had Something to Do with the McMahon Murder.

Early yesterday morning Officer Mathew H. McGuirk, of the Hinman Street Station, while riding on a Blue Island avenue car, had his attention called to a rough-looking young fellow, down whose face there trickled a stream of blood, and who appeared to be suffering considerable pain from a wound in his head. The fellow gave evasive answers to the questions put to him, and was disinclined to allow the officer or any one else to see where and how badly he was hurt. But when the officer made a little show of authority, he cowed down, just as crooked characters always do when they are brought face to face with law and authority, and he permitted the officer to examine his wound. It was plainly to be seen that he had been shot, but as the bullet had entered the head just above the forehead on the left side, and had emerged at a point some three inches above and behind, it was to be presumed that the injury was not serious. But as the fellow's clothing and boots were covered with mud, and his general appearance was none to good, the officer concluded to arrest him. When the West Twelfth Street Station was reached the prisoner gave the name of McMahon, and claimed to be a stranger in the city, but he was readily recognized as Thomas, alias "Buck" McDonough, a young ruffian whom the police have handled at various times upon some charge or other. When told that he was known, "Buck" answered questions more readily and more civilly than he had been doing, but it was plainly to be seen that he was determined to tell only a small portion of the truth, if any. He was then questioned closely by several officers. The summary of the interview is easily told. McDonough claimed that the shot was fired by two men whom he did not know, and whom he encountered with a light buggy and horse while he himself was walking along the canal bank just beyond the city limits. The shot was fired, he said, from the buggy, and the two men drove rapidly away, thinking undoubtedly that they had killed him. He intimated that he was shot because he was one of the chief witnesses against Joe Crawford, who is now serving a long term at Joliet for the atrocious murder of Thomas Shanley, in the West Twelfth Street District.

This story, plausible as it was, was not believed. It was thought Crawford had been shot while attempting some burglary or robbery, but later in the day a different phase was put upon it by the recovery of a horse and light business wagon. Officer John O'Grady, of Brighton Park, brought such a rig to the Deering-Street Station, which proved to be one stolen the night before from T. Beck's barn, at No. 291 Blue Island avenue. It was well known that McDonough worked for Mrs. Sullivan, of No. 300 Blue Island avenue, as a teamster, and that he slept in the barn. It was easily proven that he did sleep there that night, but that he was out all night. He must have been the thief, it was reasoned, and if so the men who shot him must have been his own companions. The police could find no place any trace of a burglary or robbery in that section of the city, and this tended to strengthen their belief that McDonough's life was attempted by his own associates. Sergt. Sheppard and Officer Nolan drove to the south side of the canal, near Western avenue, and just beyond the southwest corner of the city. It was here that the rig was abandoned, so those in the vicinity say, by three men, one of whom fired a shot at another, who finally escaped by running northeast along the canal bank, while the other two ran north across the Western avenue bridge. No one could be found who saw all of the fight, but it is a certainty that the three men drove to the place, and that one placed a revolver close to another's head and fired, and that the two made a desperate effort to drag this man into the canal for the purpose of drowning him. The fight was a desperate one, and the victim got away only by the merest chance. The victim was undoubtedly McDonough. His assailants were seen later scurrying along the railroad track, their clothing wet and muddy, and were finally seen boarding an open freight-train going out of the city. No one who saw them knew them.

There is no doubt in the minds of the policemen at work upon the case, that McDonough holds the secret of some great crime. His swearing against Joe Crawford gave him his reputation among thieves, and he has since been compelled to work. But it was for this he was shot, for Crawford had no bosom companions to avenge his sentence. It must, therefore, have been for recent crime, perhaps the McMahon murder. Who can tell? McDonough does not bear the reputation of a tattler, or "squealer," as it is termed, except among thieves. The police have never once succeeded in getting him to talk, and he was more stubborn than ever yesterday. He would not speak a single word that would lead to anything, and steadfastly maintained that the first story he told was correct. Even when shown the powder marks on the straw hat he wore, showing that the revolver must have been within a few inches of it when fired, he still maintained that the shot was fired from the wagon. It is going to prove a very difficult matter for the police to get at the bottom of this mysterious affair, and they already have as much work as can be attended to.

Michael Keating, a Bridgeport darling, who was arrested not long ago for rape, was run in yesterday upon suspicion of having had a hand either in this affray or in some recent burglaries in the southern part of the city. An expert named Maurice Kelley, well known in the West Twelfth street district, and who has been living quietly there for some time, pretending to have reformed, was also run in. In his possession were found an extra slouch hat, and a loaded revolver, which does not look much like reform. It is thought he has been doing burglaries along with two other notorieties not yet in custody.

A Remarkable Complication.

Brooklyn Eagle.

A rather peculiar conflict of authority has arisen in Brooklyn between the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

As near as can be learned from the excited managers of the respective societies, the facts are these: Mr. Ellthorpe owns a cow, and Mr. Lonergan owns one undivided half-interest in a 2-year-old boy, named Jack. It appears that the baby strayed away from home on Friday, and laid himself under a fence for a nap. The cow spied him, and, after the nature of her sex, gobbled him up. The baby stuck in the cow's throat, and now the question is, shall he be rammed all the way down, or shall the cow be killed.

It is contended on behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that the cow has a right to eat, and, having that right, has a supplementary right to exercise that right when grub is in sight. As the statutes do not define the nature of the food to which the cow is limited, the presumption is that she has the right of selection, and that having chosen the baby she is entitled to him, and he must go down.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children claim, on the other hand, that cows are made to feed, and not feed on, babies. That the baby had the right to feed on the surplus product of the cow, but the cow had no legal right to eat the baby. Therefore, as the child is stuck fast in the cow's throat, the animal must be killed in order to release the infant.

It is conceded by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that the baby was entitled to the milk of the cow, so long as he confined himself to that end of the schedule; but the moment he passed the cow's lips, he lost his legal status, and became a quid pro quo,—or in other words, food,—and as such formed a portion of the cow of which she could not be deprived. They admit that had the child been rescued prior to reaching the throat of the cow, the relations would have been different, and that the cow would have had no action of recovery; but, having changed its standing from a baby to fodder, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children had no jurisdiction, and consequently no right of interference.

This point is met by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children with the argument that had the cow swallowed and digested the infant, he had then lost his identity; but having been stopped in transitu, and still preserving his attributes and functions, he is yet a baby, and is not to be regarded as a system of diet. They cite the case of Bucklander versus the Prince of Wales (18 Hein, 15, 13, 14, et seq.), in which the Court held: That the defendant's dog had a right to the plaintiff's bones, under the custom regulating the diet of dogs, but the bones must be bare; and hence, the dog having gnawed the plaintiff's flesh, the plaintiff clearly had a right of recovery, and the flesh must be returned intact, or the defendant mulcted. Now, while the cow might have the right to the flesh or bones of the baby, she could not seize both, and one or the other must be returned.

A case of feigned issues was made up, and both societies enjoined from interference until a decision is rendered by the Courts. The controversy presents some very neat legal points, and both the cow and the baby are awaiting the action of the judiciary with considerable interest.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Kumyss has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, gastritis nausea, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine: it is a pleasant, wine-like beverage (a food); made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else makes flesh, and blood, and strength so fast. It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fail. Send for circular. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is *not* sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, corner Madison and Fifth avenue.

The public will beware of a fraudulent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Soap now being forced on the market by misrepresentation. It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insist upon having Dobbins' Electric.

Clove Pink Is the Name

of the new perfume invented by Atkinson, the London perfumer, and favored by Mrs. Langtry, hence many suppose it to possess beauty-giving power.

LACES.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Laces!

Special Importation for Reception and

"Evening Wear."

The Latest Designs in

Creme and Black Spanish, Duchesse, Point, Applique, And Real Old Irish Pointe, Scarfs, Fichus, Barbes, Bows, Handkerchiefs,

AND

"Novelties"

For Neck and Vest Wear.

LACES

By the yard in every known manufacture.

Fine Goods and Low Prices.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

MALT BITTERS.

MALT

UNFERMENTED

MALT BITTERS

TRADE MARK

Malt Bitters Company

MALT AND HOPS

BITTERS

FOOD AND MEDICINE.—Prepared, without fermentation, from Canadian BARLEY MALT and HOPS, MALT BITTERS are warranted more Nourishing, Strengthening, Vitalizing, and Purifying, by reason of their richness in Bone and Muscle Producing Material, than all other forms of malt or medicine, and free from the objections urged against malt liquors. For feeble digestion, sick headache, constipation, inactive stomach and liver, deep-seated coughs, consumption, weakness of the kidneys and urinary organs, emaciation, mental and physical debility, ulcerative weaknesses of females, exhaustion of nursing mothers and the aged, they are truly marvelous.

MALT BITTERS combine a Food and a Medicine in the most perfect form yet devised, and commend themselves to the weak, convalescent, overworked, debilitated, nervous, sleepless, and melancholy, as the purest, safest, and most powerful restorative medicine.

Ask for MALT BITTERS prepared by the MALT BITTERS COMPANY, and see that every bottle bears the TRADE MARK LABEL, duly signed and inclosed in wave lines as seen in cut.

MALT BITTERS are for sale by all druggists.

BAKING POWDER.

THE CONTRAST!

While other Baking Powders are largely ADULTERATED with ALUM and other hurtful drugs,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

TRADE MARK

has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from East to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Made by STEELE & PRICE,

Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Special Flavoring Extracts, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

NOTICE.

Leviathan Mining Company.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Gold Hill Mining District, Storey County, Nevada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 31st day of July, 1880, an assessment (No. 11) of Fifteen (15) Cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, No. 330 Pine-st., Room 5, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the twenty-seventh (27th) day of August, 1880, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and, unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the twenty-first (21st) day of September, 1880, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

F. A. FRISIUS, Secretary.

OFFICE—No. 330 Pine-st., Room 5, San Francisco, California.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Private Decorations Along the Line of March.

Questions and Answers Regarding the Pageant.

Departure of the Pacific Coast Commanderies Yesterday.

Program of Excursions on the Lake—There Tickets Can be Had.

Grand Decorations at the Exposition Building.

THE STREET PAGEANT.

PRIVATE DECORATIONS.

A number of buildings along the line of march will be decorated by Messrs. Crocker & Smith, of 389 West Madison street, in a style that will satisfy the artist's eye as well as please the fancy of the ordinary spectator. The building occupied by Chapin & Gore, on Monroe street, opposit the Apollo Commandery, will be beautifully decorated. The main attraction in the elaborate design will be a beautiful oil-painting of George Washington, 14x16 feet, surrounded by the coats-of-arms of the three local Commanderies. Over the main entrance will be a 12x14-foot shield, on which is represented a Sir Knight on horseback. The remainder of the front of the building will be covered with shields and flags brought from Philadelphia for this special event.

Both fronts of the Crilley & Blair Building, corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, will be covered with Templar emblems. On the Monroe street side of J. M. W. Jones there will be a centre-piece on the third story representing the coat-of-arms of Apollo, surrounded by emblematical banners. At the right and left of the fourth story will be the arms of the Chicago and St. Bernard. These designs will be from ten to fourteen feet in hight. On the fifth story will be a number of banners filled in with emblematic designs. All these main features will be connected by garlands of evergreens, so that the whole will give the effect of a single design. The decorations will be carried around to the Cleveland Paper Company's store on Dearborn street, where a large Maltese cross and arms of the Commanderies will be the leading designs.

BROWN & PRIOR.

The store of Brown & Prior, at the southwest corner of Wabash avenue and Monroe street, will be among the most elaborately decorated private establishments. The decorations and the arrangements are the work of Mr. William E. Pettes, bookkeeper for the firm, who, although never having executed anything of the kind before, displays remarkable talent and taste in his work. On the Wabash avenue front the decorations will consist of the crests of Apollo, Chicago, and St. Bernard Commanderies, all painted in water colors. The centre piece of decoration will be the Apollo crest, six feet high by four feet wide; the other crests, four and a half feet by two and a quarter feet. All will be appropriately festooned. The Monroe street side will present a very attractive appearance. All the windows will be decorated with Knight Templar emblems, festooned and draped with evergreens. The centre or principal decoration will be a shield six feet by four feet, painted in rich and striking colors, and containing the greeting: "Triennial Conclave, 1880. Welcome." The whole will be draped with four American twelve-foot flags, and will present a fine appearance. The designs for

STUDEBAKER'S STORE,

on Wabash avenue, are exceptionally pleasing to the eye. The centre-piece is a shield fourteen by sixteen, on which is painted a mounted Knight. Radiating from this are beauseants with Maltese and passion crosses. Around and above this are shields and banners containing designs taken from the coat-of-arms of different Commanderies. All are tastefully connected by garlands and set with small flags and pennants.

J. B. Chambers & Co., at the corner of Clark and Madison, will have a large design of the Apollo Commandery on the corner over the main entrance, and of the Chicago and St. Bernard on either side. A large passion cross will also hang below one of the Madison street windows.

The Washington Ice Company will decorate their offices in the Superior Block. Their large oil-painting of George Washington will form the central attraction. Above these will be hung a shield of the La Porte Commandery, very elegant in design. On either side of G. W. will be the arms of the St. Bernard and Chicago, and below these in evergreen the word "Welcome."

Clapp Bros., jewelers, on Washington street, will adorn the front of their building with shields of the three Commanderies, and with beauseants and evergreens.

WISCONSIN'S DELEGATION.

The following is the roster of Grand Officers and Commanderies of Wisconsin who will attend the Conclave:

GRAND OFFICERS.

R. E. John W. Woodhull, G. C., Milwaukee; V. E. Milton D. Bartlett, D. G. C., Eau Claire; E. K. M. Hutchinson, G. G., Oshkosh, E. Lemuel Rossiter, G. C. G., La Crosse; E. Rev. S. S. Burleson, G. P., Beaver Dam; E. G. H. Benzenberg, G. S. W., Milwaukee; E. William Fuller, G. J. W., Racine; E. F. L. Von Suessmilch, G. T., Delavan; E. Charles P. Utley, G. R., Milwaukee; E. Isadore Cook, G. St. B., Eau Claire; E. L. A. Bishop, G. Sw. B., Fond du Lac; E. Reuben G. Thwaites, G. W., Madison.

Also Henry L. Palmer, P. G. M. U. S., and the following Past Grand officers: Alvin B. Alden, P. G. C., Portage; A. V. H. Carpenter, P. G. C., Milwaukee; Carlos P. Whitford, P. G. C., Beloit; David H. Wright, P. D. G. C., Madison; Charles E. Bross, P. D. G. C., Madison; Charles J. Pardee, P. G. G., Pardeeville; William T. Galloway, P. G. G., Eau Claire; Charles F. G. Collins, P. G. G., Beloit; Harvey E. Hubbard, P. G. G., La Crosse; Chandler P. Chapman, P. G. G., Madison; Fred Ring, Jr., P. G. G., La Crosse; A. Webster Baldwin, P. G. G., Janesville; William Meacher, Jr., P. G. G., Portage; Melvin L. Youngs, P. G. C. G., Milwaukee; Jeremiah Watts, P. G. C. G., Racine; John Spence, P. G. C. G., Fond du Lac; Thomas E. Balding, P. G. C. G., Milwaukee; Homer S. Goss, P. G. C. G., Portage; Charles M. Cottrill, Milwaukee; Robert Hill, P. G. C. G., Milwaukee; the Rev. James T. Pryor, P. G. P., Dodgeville; the Rev. F. R. Haff, P. G. P., Oshkosh; the Rev. John Fulton, P. G. P., St. Louis, Mo.; Frank J. Crosby, P. G. T., Milwaukee; Thomas St. George, P. G. T., Racine; William T. Palmer, P. G. R., Milwaukee.

COMMANDERIES.

Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1, Charles M. Cottrill Eminent Commander; 84 Knights.

Janesville Commandery, No. 2, A. Webster Baldwin Eminent Commander; 39 Knights.

Robert Macoy Commandery, No. 3, Chandler P. Chapman Eminent Commander; 25 Knights.

Fort Winnebago Commandery, No. 5, William Meacher, Jr., Eminent Commander; 52 Knights.

Fond du Lac Commandery, No. 5, John Spence Eminent Commander; 32 Knights.

Beloit Commandery, No. 6, C. Ingersoll Eminent Commander; 9 Knights.

Racine Commandery, No. 7, R. B. Bates Eminent Commander; 48 Knights.

Chippewa Commandery, No. 8, Nathan B. Rundle Eminent Commander; 50 Knights.

La Crosse Commandery, No. 9, H. F. Smiley Eminent Commander; 30 Knights.

Berlin Commandery, No. 10, Platt B. Wightman Eminent Commander; 32 Knights.

Oshkosh Commandery, No. 11, K. M. Hutchinson Eminent Commander; 51 Knights.

Mineral Point Commandery, No. 12, R. De Los Pulford Eminent Commander; 28 Knights.

Saint John Commandery, No. 13, Charles P. Utley Eminent Commander; 32 Knights.

St. Croix Commandery, No. 14, W. H. S. Wright Eminent Commander; 15 Knights.

De Molai Commandery, U. D., Thomas J. Brooks Eminent Commander; 19 Knights.

Total Commanderies, 15.

Total Knights, 575.

ST. LOUIS COMMANDERY.

The Eminent Commander of St. Louis Commandery, No. 1, K. T., has appointed as Quartermaster, William Hopper; as Paymaster, John Glenny; Band Director, John Brown. The following has been issued by order of E. H. Coffin, Commander:

"The members of this Commandery and visiting Sir Knights will assemble at the Asylum (Seventh and Market streets) on Sunday, Aug. 15, at 7 a. m. sharp, in fatigue dress, without baldric. Ladies should be conveyed to the ladies' waiting-room of the Union Depot not later than 7:30 a. m., and await the arrival of their escort.

"The train will leave the Union Depot promptly at 8 a. m. Sunday, Aug. 15, as it is to be a special train, and tickets going north are good only on that day. All Templars' baggage must be sent to the Asylum (Seventh and Market streets) between 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock p. m. Saturday, Aug. 14, where it will be properly tagged and conveyed to the depot in charge of the Quartermaster. Before sending your baggage to the Asylum see that your name is plainly written on each parcel.

"All members of this command, including visiting Knights, occupying quarters at the Sherman House will be required to pay their hotel-bills to the Commandery Paymaster, Sir John Glenny. This is in accordance with the request of the Triennial Committee at Chicago."

CLEVELAND COMMANDERY.

Those Sir Knights on the roster for Chicago will meet at the asylum in fatigue dress and traveling duster Sunday, Aug. 15, at 9 o'clock, railroad time, sharp. Baggage must be ticketed and at the Brackett House on or before Saturday, Aug. 14, and delivered to Sir Knight Samuel Brown, Quartermaster. Tickets and sleeping-car berths can be secured of Sir Knights Henry S. Mackie and George L. Baker, ticket agents, Smith's Arcade, on and after Monday, Aug. 9. Round trip by Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Commandery friends are invited to attend Cyrene in this triennial pilgrimage, for which ample transportation is provided.

ROCHESTER.

Monroe Commandery, No. 12, of Rochester, N. Y., has been presented by Mrs. C. E. Higley, of that city, with a beautiful beausaent. It is made in the standard form, with the black and white silk pennants, inscribed with the Commandery name, surmounted with a battle-ax, and a streamer attached to the staff. This is designed to be borne by the Standard-Bearer, and is an elegant piece of work, which the Sir Knights will cherish as the skillful and tasty handicraft of the fair donor.

SEATS ON THE AVENUES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—We notice that the "Committee" have provided 30,000 seats, in which they are going to accommodate the visitors. How are they going to seat 250,000 visitors and 503,298 citizens in 30,000 seats? Let the outsiders put up their seats, and thus show they can seat "all that come." "GOLGOTHA."

The object of the Committee is not to seat all the visitors, but to prevent people from being imposed upon by greedy speculators, who would charge $1, $2, and $5 a seat if none could be procured elsewhere. By the arrangement at least 30,000 people will be able to see the procession from a good point for 25 or 50 cents, and so long as the seats hold out there is no necessity for paying any more. When all are taken the speculators will, of course, have their own way.

TRAILS AT THE BALLS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—If, through the columns of your paper, you can influence the Committee of Arrangements for the Exposition ball, for the love of Moses and suffering humanity, pray to them to issue an edict forbidding ladies to wear trailing dresses. They will be a nuisance to themselves and everybody else, and now that short skirts are so fashionable let it be enforced that they be worn. You know there will be some people who will resurrect the remnants of past grandeur and flam out with a long lot of dry-goods swinging after them, and, in my opinion (if that is worth anything), they should not be allowed inside the building, and if it is generally known that they cannot enter in that style of dress they will put on short skirts, and "don't you forget it." I know I am writing the sentiments of thousands who will be at the ball on Tuesday night, and I sincerely hope that the Committee will make us all happy by forbidding unnecessary room being taken up by trailing skirts. Yours truly, TRIX.

There is no restriction as to dresses, and no edict would prevent ladies from wearing long trails. All the Committee have to say on the subject is this: Every lady can dress as she pleases,—in dancing costume, if she proposes to "trip the light fantastic"; in walking costume, if she intends to promenade. But Trix can rest assured that very few of the long trails which go into the building will come out of it attached to the dresses.

WILL THEY DO IT?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Will you allow me to ask for a holiday next week for our young men and women who are employed in stores and other vocations, and who would like to see the grand spectacle which will be presented to us next Tuesday,—the procession of the Knights. It is not often that we ask our employers to grant such a favor; but, under the circumstances, I am sure that it only wants one or two of the leading firms to set the example, for many, if not all, to immediately follow it. Yours respectfully, GLADIATOR.

The Financial Committee have requested merchants and others to close their places of business Tuesday, as it will be impossible for them to do anything on account of the crowd, and many of the houses will doubtless close up on that day. The Council has already ordered the doors at the City-Hall to be shut.

ON THE LAKE.

The Boat-Excursion Committee have made up their program in part, and their completed work is appended:

The headquarters of the Committee during the week will be at the office of O. W. Barrett, Chairman, No. 120 La Salle street, where Sir Knights can procure their tickets.

Each boat will make a certain number of trips within specified hours, and no more people will be allowed on board at one time than the Government Inspector considers safe. Each steamer will be in charge of a member of the Committee. It will be feasible for a Commandery, as a body, or for Sir Knights to make up a party and take along a band and the things essential to make the ride an enjoyable one.

TUESDAY, AUG. 17.

The Flora will leave her dock at 2 o'clock p. m., and make short excursions from that time until 6 o'clock p. m. The Committee from 2 to 4 o'clock are Sir Knights Avery and Van Arsdel. The Committee from 4 to 7 o'clock are Sir Knights Lawrence and Storey.

The Skylark will leave her dock at 2 p. m., and make short excursions from that time until 6 p. m. The Committee are Sir Knights Russell and Channon.

The Muskegon will leave at 2 o'clock p. m., and return at 5 p. m. The Committee are Sir Knights Hobbs and Quick.

The Nonoma will leave her dock at 9 o'clock a. m., and hourly thereafter, Sir E. P. Tobey, of the Committee, being on duty.

The capacity of the Flora is 600 persons, Skylark 300 persons, Muskegon 550 persons, Nonoma 100 persons.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18.

The Flora will leave her dock at 9 o'clock a. m. and make short excursions until 6 p. m. The Committee from 9 to 2:30 are Sir Knights Hamilton and Linsted; from 3:30 to 6, Sir Knights Lawrence and Storey.

The Alpena at 9 a. m., 12 noon, and 3 p. m. The Committee from 9 to 2 are Sir Knights Wheeler and White; from 3 to 5, Sir Knights White and Farrar.

The Messenger at 9 o'clock a. m., 12:30 noon, and 3:30 p. m. The Committee are Sir Knights Russell and Channon.

The Nonoma at 9 o'clock a. m., and hourly thereafter. The Committee are Sir Knights Tobey, Crawford, and Miller.

The capacity of the Alpena is 400 persons.

There will be a grand moonlight boat excursion, and all Knights Templar and their families desiring to take an evening ride on the lake can be accommodated (to the number of 1,200) either on the Flora or Messenger, which will leave their respective docks at 10 o'clock precisely.

The Committee on the Flora are Sir Knights Hobbs and Quick; Messenger, Sir Knights Russell and Channon.

THE PROCESSION.

With reference to the length of the line of march, about which some of the Sir Knights are complaining, especially professional men, Eminent Commander Gassette said yesterday that, as arranged, the march would be six miles, but, if the day was "blistering hot," he would shorten the countermarch on Michigan avenue to a block or so, and in that way cut down the route to four miles and a half. There will be no long waits as at Cleveland three years ago, and five-minute halts will be ordered at intervals to enable the Knights to get a drink of water. The column will move promptly at 8:30 a. m.; and it is expected that the procession will be over by 1 o'clock. After passing the corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street, the Commanderies will be at liberty to execute any evolutions they see fit, and some very fine drilling is anticipated between that point and the Grand Pacific, where the parade will be dismissed.

PACIFIC COAST KNIGHTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—The delegation of Pacific Coast Knights to the Triennial Conclave at Chicago left by special train at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The train, which is composed of nine elegant sleeping coaches and two baggage cars, will run through to Chicago, arriving next Sunday. Over 200 Knights, with fully an equal number of ladies, compose the delegation, who are accompanied by the Second Regiment Military Band. Several hundred ladies and gentlemen crossed to Oakland to see the Knights depart, and much enthusiasm was manifested. The Pacific Coast Knights will make a strong effort to secure the next Triennial Conclave for this city.

The Pacific Coast Knights, as will be seen by the above telegram, are on their way to Chicago. Appended is a list of the Grand Officers and the Commanderies, with number of swords, who are coming:

Officers of the Grand Commandery of California: Bruce Benjamin Lee, Grand Commander; Alexander Gordon Abell, Grand Treasurer; Thomas Henry Caswell, Grand Recorder; H. J. Burns, Grand Standard-Bearer; Cornelius Kellogg, Grand Sword-Bearer.

California No. 1, San Francisco—W. H. L. Barnes, Eminent Commander; 35 Knights.

Sacramento, No. 2, Sacramento—W. M. Petrie, Eminent Commander; 25 Knights.

Pacific, No. 3, Columbia, Tuolumne County, E. A. Rodgers, Eminent Commander; 2 Knights.

El Dorado, No. 4, Placerville—J. D. Skinner, Eminent Commander; 5 Knights.

Oroville, No. 5, Oroville, Butte County—C. F. Lott, Eminent Commander; 9 Knights.

Nevada, No. 6, Nevada City—I. J. Rolfe, Eminent Commander; 14 Knights.

Marysville, No. 7, Marysville—P. W. Keyser, Eminent Commander; 25 Knights.

Stockton, No. 8, Stockton—E. R. Hedges, Eminent Commander; 18 Knights.

Cœur de Leon, No. 9, Los Angeles—J. D. Bicknell, Eminent Commander; 3 Knights.

San José, No. 10, San José—W. J. Wilson, Eminent Commander; 16 Knights.

Oakland, No. 11, Oakland—O. C. Wheeler, Eminent Commander; 12 Knights.

Chico, No. 12, Chico—C. C. Mason, Eminent Commander; 8 Knights.

Lassen, No. 13, Susanville, Lassen County—A. A. Smith, Eminent Commander; 5 Knights.

Santa Rosa, No. 14—Santa Rosa, George A. Johnson, Eminent Commander, 5 Knights.

Bodie, No. 15—Bodie, George H. Winterborn, Eminent Commander, 24 Knights.

Oregon, No. 1—Portland, Ore., 9 Knights.

Utah, No. 1—Salt Lake City, 4 Knights.

Total Commanderies, 17.

Total Knights, 219.

It is not known how many will attend from the Virginia City (Nev.) Commandery.

A large number of ladies, wives, and relatives of the Sir Knights accompany the party.

San Francisco Commandery, No. 1, offered a magnificent banner, valued at $400, to the Commandery sending the largest number of delegates in proportion to its membership. This banner was captured by Bodie Commandery, No. 15, the youngest in the State, which, notwithstanding its remoteness from the railroad, furnishes twenty-four representatives to Chicago.

This is certainly a pretty good showing for the Pacific Coast. The battalion is said to be a fine-looking body of men, who will do no discredit to the States they represent.

THE COLORADO KNIGHTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 10.—Only one subordinate Commandery from Colorado will attend the Triennial Conclave as a Commandery. This will be Colorado Commandery, No. 1, of Denver, R. W. Woodbury, Commander. The Grand Commandery of the State will also attend, very fully officered; Harper M. Orahood, Grand Commander.

The Secretary of the Transportation Committee is securing the names of all Knights Templar who will attend. Replies come in slowly, even from Denver, but he estimates the number of Knights who will attend at 100. They will leave here via the Union Pacific on Saturday, the 14th, expecting to arrive in Chicago on Monday, the 16th.

UTICA COMMANDERY, NO. 3.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar, to be held in Chicago next week, is attracting much attention among the members of the Order here. The following Eminent Knights of Utica Commandery, No. 3, have been designated to attend: Rees G. Williams, Charles E. Barnard, James H. Brand, Le Roy F. Shepherd, E. A. Hammond, George Young, Griffith Owen, Warren C. Rowley, R. U. Owens, and E. M. Stiles.

THE CANADIAN BROTHERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Ont., Aug. 10.—The committee of Knights Templar appointed to make arrangements for the trip to Chicago completed their labors last evening. They will leave by the Great Western Railway at 2:45 on Monday morning next, and will arrive in Chicago before dark. A Wagner sleeping-car will be specially reserved for them. They will remain there four days.

SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 10.—Elwood Commandery, Knights Templar, of this city, will visit Chicago via the Chicago & Alton, instead of the Illinois Central, as first intended, the former road giving a round-trip rate of $3. There will be at least seventy-five Knights, with a band of twelve pieces. The Commandery has entirely new regalia and uniforms.

GALENA COMMANDERY, NO. 40.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 10.—Monday next thirty-five members of Galena Commandery, No. 40, with their wives, will leave this city for Chicago to attend the grand conclave of Knights Templar. The Galena Knights Templar will be under charge of Charles S. Merrick, Eminent Commander.

BEAUSEANTS.

Apollo Lodge Hall, corner of Twenty-eighth and State streets, is also to be decorated.

The Grand Commandery of California has appointed a committee to urge the claims of San Francisco for the Conclave of 1883.

The quartet which is to sing at the Central Music-Hall is made up of C. M. Smith, C. C. Phillips, E. C. Hale, and B. F. Tilden.

Receptions will be held daily on board the United States steamer Michigan by the officers, who will participate in the festivities on shore during the evening.

A meeting of the Competitive Drill Committee is called for Thursday evening at the Sherman House club-room at 8 o'clock. It is important that every member be present. The call is signed by John Woodman, Chairman.

H. C. Tiffany & Co., of No. 151 Fifth avenue, have issued the official guide for the Conclave,—a pamphlet of over 100 pages,—which contains an immense quantity of information of interest to Sir Knights and all others who wish to know what is going to take place in Chicago next week.

A paragraph in yesterday's TRIBUNE was misleading in that it justified the inference that admission to the Exposition Building would be free. Some one who had received an invitation wanted to know if there was to be any charge, and the answer was merely to fit his case. No one will get into the building unless he presents the black card which accompanies every invitation.

Among the local yachts which have entered for the race Tuesday afternoon are the following: Ariel, by George E. Weir; Oriole, by John Leys; Peri, by E. Syer; Zephyr, by W. E. Barnum; Goodenough, by James Skillin; Ina, by T. M. Bradley; Qui Vive, by H. W. Leman; Lincoln, by John A. Fergus; Fleetwing, by H. Henderson. It is expected that several Canadian yachts and some from the other lake ports will compete for the prizes.

Another batch of invitations to the concert and ball at the Exposition Building was sent to the Eminent Commanders of Chicago and St. Bernard Commanderies yesterday, and Knights who have not been supplied can get one or more by making application to Dr. Carr or John H. Whitbeck. Recorder Tiffany has charge of the invitations for the members of Apollo. When these are given out, there will be no more for the Templars of Chicago.

Beauseant Commandery, of Baltimore, will arrive Saturday morning, and Crusader Commandery, of Rockford, Saturday night. Both will go into the camp. On the same evening the three Chicago Commanderies will occupy tents, and watch over the property until the visiting Sir Knights reach the city. Sunday all in the camp will attend service at Grace Church, by invitation of the Rev. Clinton Locke. They will be in uniform, but accompanied only by a drum to mark time. The Vestry has voted to reserve seats for them.

THE EXPOSITION.

THE FIRST THING TO STRIKE THE EYE

on entering the Exposition Building—the Knights Templar ball-room, and perhaps the largest structure ever devoted to dancing in the country—is the air of brightness which pervades the building, rich and beautifully-contrasted colorings greeting the gaze at every turning. Upon a closer inspection it becomes apparent that there is a method in the display of so much color, and that each lot of tinting on investigation turns out to be a device of some kind, whose peculiar meaning may be only known to the initiated few, but whose grace of form and beauty can be appreciated by all.

It would not be easy, when they are present in such great variety, to describe all the devices making up the decorations which surround the three sides of the building, but a description of the ornamentation which has been accomplished about the speakers' platform and over the main entrance to the building will give some idea of the general effect. The speakers' platform, which is situated in the centre of the eastern side of the vast building, immediately opposit the main entrance, has been nicely and artistically adorned, forming a very beautiful centrepiece among the decorations of that side of the building. The eight-pillars supporting that portion of the gallery which extends some ten feet in front of the main gallery have been covered with white tissue-paper, edged on the corners with black, the base of each being in deep black. Between them depend a profusion of red, green, and black-and-white festoons, caught where they leave the gallery with Maltese crosses in red, tipped with black. The front of the platform is in green, ornamented with a lathwork of red. To the left hand of the clock which stands in the centre of the platform's front is a shield, the upper half of which is a dead black, the lower half white, while the whole is fringed with black, the combination giving a very sombre expression, which contrasts gravely with the generally gay expression of the surroundings. Upon the right hand is another shield of similar shape, where, upon a blue background, is an Agnus Dei with a banner, and the inscription, "The Will of God," the whole fringed with black, like the other.

Above the platform the front pillars are continued upwards in the shape of four crimson crosses fringed with white, from the tops of which are thrown three arches of black and white. From the top of the central arch, which rises some inches above the others, is a large device consisting of the letter P in sky-blue and a St. Andrew's cross in pure white standing upon three steps of a rich red tint. The same device of smaller size is placed across the apex of each of the other arches. Surmounting each of the larger crosses is a triangular banner, the outer ones in blue edged with white, the inner couple in white edged with red, all four of them bearing emblematic devices, and above each is a small snow-white cross. A mass of minor adornments, of flags, escutcheons, crosses, and other emblems, are interspersed among the larger details, making the whole, which reaches up to within a few inches of the roof of the building, a singularly handsome

PIECE OF DECORATIVE ART.

The ornamentation of the portion of the building around the interior of the entrance was not completed yesterday evening, but enough was done to give a general idea of the intention of the decorators. The three pillars between which run the passages from the main entrances were trimmed in black and white, as were also two pointed arches starting from them at a hight of ten feet from the floor, the apex of each of which was ornamented with a golden crown containing a red cross. Among the other pillars in the vicinity, festoons of black-and-white, of black, of white, of yellow, red, and of yellow-and-black were hung in profusion. In front of the upper gallery were hung three handsome paintings; that to the right representing the Christian Emperor Constantine, while each of the other two had for its subject a scene in Palestine with a mounted Knight Templar scouring the sacred plains. A space was left for a fourth painting, which will be put in place to-day.

The general design for the ornamentation of the gallery running round the building is as follows: The gallery front is draped with a bright red cloth, fringed with black and white. Across this cloth, as a background, at the distance of the building-pillars, hang double festoons in white and black, which inclose in their centres alternate black and white crosses. Green festoons, caught at the gallery-top between the arches with yellow hoops, hang from centre to centre of the building pillars. Between each of the festoons previously mentioned is placed an escutcheon bearing some motto or device of the Order, and above it stands a triangular banner surmounted by a cross and flanked by two black-and-while flags. From the back of the gallery hang festoons of white and green, and beneath each of the escutcheons before mentioned a banner. This description merely gives an idea of the manner of arrangement of the gallery decorations; and when it is known that there are over eighty pillars around the building, and that opposit each of these is a combination of devices utterly different from all the other combinations, an idea can be gleaned of how handsome will be the effect produced upon the general admiring public, and of how very interesting the various devices will prove to those who are acquainted with their mysterious meaning. The sides of the building which are thus ornamented are the east, south and west; the north side will contain the chef d'œuvre of the decorators.

There is being erected here a Masonic temple, which will not only present a beautiful and unique appearance, but will also serve to hide from view the various pagodas and other structures in which the exhibitors make their annual display of goods to the patrons of the great Exposition. These have been all bunched together in the north end of the building, and in front of them the carpenters are busily engaged in erecting, with plank and canvas, a representation of a medieval castle, the appearance of which, judging from what they had accomplished yesterday afternoon, cannot fail to be quite imposing. The entire length of the temple will be eighty-seven feet, and its size will be greatly enhanced by the surroundings, which will be very realistic, comprising a real lawn, with walks, shrubbery, grass, and other pleasant appurtenances of a well-kept castle in the days of Cœur de Leon. A peculiarity of the temple which will at once arrest the attention of the observer will be the fact that while half of it will be a representation of a ruin, the other half will be a model of a building in good repair. The ruined portion of the temple will stand to the left of the spectator, and will consist of a broken round tower, some twenty-nine feet in hight and twelve feet across. Running from this to the right will be a ruined wall five feet high and eight feet long, surrounded with battlements and flanked on the right by a flying tower. Then will come a gateway six feet in width, beyond which will be a recess of eighteen inches. Immediately to the right of this will begin the solid structure, whose leading feature will be a tall and stately tower fifty feet in hight and six feet across. At a distance of thirty-five feet from the grand battlements, four feet in hight, will jut out from the tower and above it a turret rising to the hight of eleven feet above the main tower's summit. A recess of five feet will extend behind the tower, to the right of which will stand twenty feet of battlemented wall, the right extremity of the temple ending in a bay at an angle of 45 degrees, the faces being respectively nine, eleven, and nine feet in width, with a returning square angle of three feet. The bay will be twenty-six feet in hight, and a battlement six feet in hight will surmount it.

BUT VERY LITTLE WORK

has been done as yet on the castle, but that little makes it seem certain that, when finished, it will be a sight well worthy of both admiration and study. When the crowd is admiring it on Tuesday evening a genuine surprise will be in store for them, as it has been arranged to have a detachment of Sir Knights make a sudden sally through the raised porteullis, when it is expected that their unlooked-for appearance will create a genuine sensation.

This is as far as the decorators have gone in preparing the Exposition Building for the grand soirée dansante et musicale which is to come off on the evening of Tuesday, the 17th inst. The Exposition managers have done a good deal in the way of improving the appearance of their building, and the new floor which they have laid over two-thirds of its surface will prove an excellent one for dancing.

THE SOIREE MUSICALE.

The Grand Reception Floor Committee of the Triennial Conclave, having in charge the preparations for the grand ball at the Exposition Building on the evening of Aug. 17, met last evening at the Sherman House club-room.

Sir Knight Joseph M. Bonnell presided. Mr. G. A. Williams was elected Secretary. There were about one hundred members present. Several communications from absent members were received and read, and by vote of the meeting they were excused. The Knights present then proceeded to select members of the Order to serve in place of those whose business engagements prevent their active participation in the work of the Committee. During the discussion as to who should be selected as Grand Maitre de Danse, the name of Prof. Bornique was proposed by the Chairman. Sir Knight Gus Van Buren then proposed the name of Prof. Martine, and at this point a lively discussion occurred, several members contending that no one should be selected who was not a Knight Templar. It soon became evident that it was a question whether the Chair should overrule the sense of the meeting or not. The Chair stated his intention to rule arbitrarily, which was contested by Col. Schaffner. As a compromise between the friends of the respective dancing-masters, the name of Mr. Bornique was withdrawn and the business of the meeting proceeded.

The following Sir Knights was chosen to serve on the Committee: George F. Tyler, in place of S. H. Donaldson; Dr. W. Bradley, in place of E. W. Morrison; J. D. Bang, in place of George D. Hawley; Otto Streetins, in place of Joseph Butler; John W. Thomas, in place of George Buchman; William Curran, in place of George H. Rowe; William E. Miller, in place of J. J. Crosby; R. M. Johnson, in place of C. F. Walker; J. McLaughlin, Jr., in place of C. A. Perkins; Thomas Elliott, in place of George P. Bay; S. G. Wilkins, in place of R. Clark; Thomas Elliott, in place of D. W. Mason; B. T. Wright, in place of P. M. Buckman; W. E. Fisher, in place of I. Cleveland; George K. Hazlitt, in place of Alexander Adams; George W. Hubbard, in place of G. W. Montgomery; H. R. Shaffer, in place of J. W. Dunn; Samuel Kerr, in place of A. Quast; Frank L. Thorpe, in place of Henry Carroll; James S. Wheeler, Jr., in place of James S. Wheeler, Sr.

The following Sir Knights were added to the Committee: F. A. Bradshaw, D. G. Hamilton, E. W. Chamberlain, R. J. Ingram, J. P. Murray, Sidney S. Chapman, David Hogg, H. F. Billings, George B. Coffin, and H. F. Jacobs.

THE FOLLOWING EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

was then appointed by the Chair: J. H. S. Quick, G. M. Holmes, and J. M. Bonnell, from Apollo Commandery; E. W. Chamberlain and M. W. Borland, from Chicago Commandery; H. G. Purington and Robert Malcom, from St. Bernard Commandery; and this Committee were authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur in the Main Floor Committee.

Considerable discussion occurred as to the state of the floor for dancing purposes, the prevailing impression being that the only way in which the floor could be used would be to cover it with inch flooring planed on one side, and over this a wax preparation, thus assuring a smooth surface.

There seemed to be an utter absence of knowledge as to what was the proper thing to do. The Chair thought it would be a good thing to help Pinkerton's men guard the doors on the night of the ball, overlooking the fact that that part of the program would be in charge of the Reception Committee.

Amidst a bewildering maze of propositions, suggestions, and counter suggestions, indicating that there was a lack of organization, the Chair declared the meeting adjourned until Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Considerable dissatisfaction was manifested over the fact that no steps were taken to provide a suitable floor for the grand ball. The reporter conversed with a very practicable member of the Committee in regard to the matter. The gentleman said in effect that the present floor could not be used for dancing purposes with any degree of comfort. It is rough and in places very uneven. To wax it in its present condition would be no use, and in his opinion the only way to do was to re-lay the floor. An even surface would then be secured and ladies in elegant evening toilets could safely use it. Said he, there seems to be an intention to procrastinate about the matter, but unless something definit is done at once the ball will not be the great event expected.

THE ASYLUM.

QUARTERS FOR THE GRAND COMMANDERY.

The cruciform Asylum built for the accommodation of the Grand Commandery in the Lake Park, on the line of Van Buren street, is now completed, and, even in its rough state, presents a very handsome appearance. The work of decorating the interior, begun yesterday, progressed far enough to give a faint idea of what it will look like when finished. The building consists of two gothic-arched structures crossing one another at right angles, the result being quite ecclesiastical in its appearance; an effect which is hightened by the sixteen gothic windows with which the walls of the structure are pierced. In the interior of the building the trusses supporting the roof have been dressed with alternate black and white, while the arches have been trimmed with green. A large Maltese cross has also been placed upon the centre of each truss, from the centre to the end of each of which depends a black and white festoon. It is expected that the decoration of the interior of the building will be finished by this evening.

The work of raising the tents for the Grand Encampment upon the Lake Park was begun yesterday under the superintendence of Capt. W. H. Crawford. It is expected that between 1,300 and 1,400 will be erected during the week, and of these 150 were put in place yesterday. The tents are the regular 12x12 feet hospital tents, which, in time of war, used to accommodate twenty men each, but, inasmuch as the average Knight Templar is a much more comfortably-bodied person than the average fighting soldier, and as there is no such necessity for crowding as existed in the days anterior to Appomattox, the visitors will probably take more room to themselves, and fifteen to a tent will probably be about the average. The tents, which are all new, have been very carefully raised, and, no matter what sort of weather rules outside, there is no doubt that their occupants will be cozy and dry inside. The sight presented by the seventy odd men employed in raising the tents was a very gay one, and throngs of people were on hand to enjoy the novelty of the scene. Capt. Crawford was fully satisfied with the result of yesterday's operations, but he believes that by this evening 400 tents will be raised, when some idea will be gained of the size and picturesque appearance of the encampment when all of its canvas dwellings are standing and the gayly-uniformed Knights are moving about among the green streets of their snow-white city.

"BRIGHT LIGHT IN THE MORNING."

BY COL. JOHN A. JOYCE, OF "THE VOLUNTEERS," WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Garfield train is a-booming fast—
Children, children, won't you follow me?
We'll stick to James from the first to the last—
Halle, halle, halle, hallelujah!
When the War began with a Rebel row,
Children, children, won't you follow me?
He took the front, put his hand to the plow—
Halle, halle, halle, hallelujah!

Chorus.

In the morning, in the morning, by the bright light,
When Garfield blows his trumpet in the morning!

Then jump aboard and come right along—
Children, children, won't you follow me?
For all the boys will sing this song—
Halle, halle, halle, hallelujah!
The way is clear to the White-House door—
Children, children, won't you follow me?
Then roll away with a rousing roar—
Halle, halle, halle, hallelujah!
In the morning—etc.

The Hancock boys are left in the ditch—
Children, children, won't you follow me?
They jumped the track on a Rebel switch—
Halle, halle, halle, hallelujah!
Then walk up, "Rads," and come to the scratch—
Children, children, won't you follow me?
We'll send the "Dems" after old Sam Patch—
Halle, halle, halle, hallelujah!
In the morning—etc.

We stood by our guns when the fire was hot—
Children, children, won't you follow me?
And again to-day we vote as we shot—
Halle, halle, halle, hallelujah!
Every "Reb" in the South will vote for "Han."—
Children, children, won't you follow me?
They vote as they shot—right plump to the man—
Halle, halle, halle, hallelujah!
In the morning—etc.

Then if chalk is cheese, and cheese is chalk—
Children, children, won't you follow me?
Conciliation is nothing but talk—
Halle, halle, halle, hallelujah!
Then don't be an ass and bray like a mule—
Children, children, won't you follow me?
Walk up, tumble up, and don't be a fool—
Halle, halle, halle, hallelujah!
In the morning—etc.

Then shoulder arms, with the right foot first—
Children, children, won't you follow me?
The Hancock boom we are bound to burst—
Halle, halle, halle, hallelujah!
With the Loyal League and the Union Club—
Children, children, won't you follow me?
We'll run the "Dems" clean up to the hub—
Halle, halle, halle, hallelujah!
In the morning—etc.

Then up with the flag and charge the foe—
Children, children, won't you follow me?
Our guns must point where the bullets go—
Halle, halle, halle, hallelujah!
Now all together—rush to the fight!
Children, children, won't you follow me?
Hurrah for Garfield, God, and the Right!
Halle, halle, halle, hallelujah!
In the morning—etc.

WORLD'S FAIR.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The United States Commissioners on the World's Fair in 1883 met in the Governor's room in the City-Hall to-day, and organized by choosing Col. Henry G. Stebbins Temporary Chairman. Mayor Cooper, in accordance with the resolution of the Common Council, welcomed the Commissioners to New York. Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, being called upon, spoke of the peaceful effect the Exposition would have upon the Nation when the right hand of fellowship would be extended, and in the hearty grasp all sectional feeling would be forgotten. Several addresses were made in the same spirit. Committees were appointed, and the meeting adjourned until to-morrow.

A genuine Shaker medicine—Corbett's Shakers' Sarsaparilla, for diseases of the blood, liver, and kidneys.

ATTEMPTED EXTORTION.

A Serious Charge Against an Attorney and Two Collection Agents.

Persistent Efforts to Collect an Alleged Bogus "Wine" Bill.

Another Country Justice Who Is Not Learned in the Law.

The developments recently made by THE TRIBUNE in regard to the Trask gang and the disreputable shysters, Justices, Constables, and minor parasites who hang around them, have led to the exposure of other crimes practiced under the color of law through our too ready Justices of the Peace, many of whom have no idea of law and no respect for personal rights. Cottle & Co., in the Reaper Block, the collection agents, who have Justice blanks in their office, and who compel unfortunate defendants to go to the Town of Thornton at inconvenient hours of the day, when there are no trains, or else have judgments entered up against them, whether just or unjust, find a counterpart in a nest of fellows who hang out their shingle at Room 10, 166 Randolph street, and who have an unintentional assistant in the person of a man named Edward F. Russell, who was elected Police Magistrate of the Village of Wilmette, and who is by courtesy of the statutes allowed to have jurisdiction in civil cases as a Justice of the Peace. To begin with, the firm known as Cornell & Spencer, collection agents, have an office at Room 10, 166 Randolph street, corner of La Salle. The Directory says the firm is composed of Fred M. Cornell and Jay B. Spencer, and both of them live in Wilmette. In their office, also, is an attorney-at-law of the name of Stewart, his Christian name being Edward L. He does the legal business, while the "collectors" do the rest.

A female named Genevieve Boyington once kept a "ladies' boarding-house" at No. 52 Eldridge court, which young Oppenheim, "the banker," purchased one night with borrowed money in order to start Ida Livingstone in business, after which she allowed him to go to jail and gave him a very cold shoulder. The Boyington woman sojourns in the Paris of America, on the Ohio. She left a legacy in the shape of some alleged wine bills contracted by gentlemen visitors, which, it is further alleged, she placed in the hands of Cornell & Spencer for collection.

It is charged that these bills are

CREATIONS OF FANCY,

and that they were made out by some one purely for purposes of extortion. Some to whom notice was sent paid the bills rather than be exposed, as was threatened by the crowd; but there are others who would not submit, and who will fight, and who threaten to land the whole crowd in the Penitentiary if it is possible. Among these is Mr. Lewis D. Many, a reputable citizen, who is employed by Woldensak, on La Salle street.

In May last he received the following:

LAW OFFICE AND COLLECTION AGENCY OF EDWARD L. STEWART, CHICAGO, May 4, 1880.—*Mr. L. Many, 230 La Salle street*—DEAR SIR: Please call at my office on or before the 7th inst. and attend to the claim of Miss Boyington against you for wine, to amount of $25. This must be attended to within three days, if you care to save costs of suit, etc. Yours truly, E. L. STEWART.

The above was merely the overture, but Mr. Many did not propose to be bled in this way, knowing that the whole thing was wrong. He at once sought out Mr. C. M. Hardy, his attorney, and that gentleman sent the following reply to Stewart:

CHICAGO, May 5, 1880.—*Edward L. Stewart, 166 Randolph street, Room 10, City*—DEAR SIR: Mr. L. D. Many has handed me your note of yesterday, and asked me to attend to the business in question. Please send me a bill of items of the supposed "wine claim," and if there is any virtue in it I shall advise its payment. Who is Mrs. Boyington? Respectfully yours, C. M. HARDY.

Upon receipt of this letter,

MR. STEWART GREW FACETIOUS,

and he indited the following chaste reply:

CHICAGO, May 6, 1880.—*C. M. Hardy, Esq.*—DEAR SIR: Your favor of yesterday received. In the matter of Boyington vs. Many I would say that the items of the bill are five bottles of wine as they appear upon the bill in my hands.

As to who Mrs. Boyington is, I can only say that, by referring to an old Directory of the City of Chicago, I find the legend: "Mrs. Genevieve Boyington, furniture, 52 Eldridge court." Frankly, I would say that I think the Directory man made a mistake, and should have put it "furnished rooms," but I do not know positively. The Boyington bills were placed in my hands by a collecting agency in this city, who vouch to me for their correctness.

My instructions are to collect them at once and not allow the parties to put the matter off longer, as they are all from one to four years old, and have been presented, and in no case denied, but simply delayed. This bill was run in 1878. Truly yours, EDW. L. STEWART.

In most cases the parties addressed were scared into a settlement, but here was a man who showed fight, and they proposed "to down" him, so on May 14 they addressed him the following postal-card, which seems to be contrary to the postal laws:

Call at once and attend to the bill of which I wrote you a letter, 5, 4, '80—i. e., Mrs. Boyington's "wine" bill for $25. This must be attended to at once, or I must sue. Truly yours, EDW. L. STEWART, Collection Office.

HERE IS WHERE CORNELL & SPENCER APPEAR.

They now go into the postal-card business, and they continue it. Their form is printed and similar in wording to the one above. Postal-cards come regularly to Mr. Many on May 16, 17, and 18. On the 19th of the month he is honored with two, in one of which is interlined: "We will bring suit Monday if not settled."

Mr. Many was willing that the crowd should go to the end of their rope, as he proposed to hang them with it. They appeared before Edward F. Russell, the Police Magistrate of Wilmette, which is on the line of Lake County, and entered suit against Mr. Many. On the 20th of July a

JUDGMENT IS RENDERED FOR THE PLAINTIFF,

and how? The transcript shows that neither plaintiff nor defendant was present, but that a judgment was rendered simply upon an affidavit, and the defendant had had no chance in such a game.

At this stage a halt was called, and Mr. Hardy appealed on the last day, Aug. 4, and had the case removed to the Circuit Court, wherein this Russell's transcript can be seen. How nearly Russell complied with, or or pretended to comply with, the law in the rendition of his judgment, the following shows. Chap. 79, Sec. 34, of the Revised Statutes of 1874 provides:

If the defendant shall not appear at the time of trial, . . . after being served with summons, and no sufficient reason be assigned to the Justice why he does not appear, the Justice shall proceed to hear and determine the cause, but *shall not give judgment* in favor of the plaintiff, unless the plaintiff shall fully prove his demand, in the same manner as if the defendant were present and denied the same.

It is plain to be seen that it was not intended by the statute that a plaintiff could get a judgment merely upon an affidavit, even if the defendant were not present. It is a well-known fact that affidavits are allowed to be filed in a suit, but it is also true that a plaintiff must be present in order to have a judgment rendered in his favor, and the trial must proceed as if the defendant were not absent. Russell's transcript shows that there was no trial. Furthermore,

WHO WAS THE AFFIDAVIT MADE BY?

It could not have been by the plaintiff in the suit, for she was then and is now in Cincinnati. If made by Cornell & Spencer it was illegal and void in a suit of Boyington vs. Many, and if it was pretended to have been made by Boyington it may be a downright forgery. But the chaps did not rest here. After getting the judgment they sent Mr. Many a large handbill, of which the following is a literal copy:

FOR SALE
BY
CORNELL & SPENCER.
JUDGMENT

against L. Many, of 230 and 232 La Salle street, for $25 and costs; or will pay a suitable reward for information that will enable us to collect the same by garnishee or execution.

CORNELL & SPENCER,
Collectors, 166 Randolph street, Room 10, Chicago.

On the back of the above notice was the following threat, written in a scrawling hand, and unsigned, and also mailed to Mr. Many:

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT UNLESS some settlement of the within judgment shall be made at once, we shall offer the same for sale by posting notices in the hopes that by so doing we may realize on same.

This mode of procedure was too much for even Mr. Many. He consulted Mr. Hardy, and

THEY LOOKED OVER THE STATUTES,

and found the following, which exactly covers the case:

In relation to extortion by threats, Chap. 38, Sec. 98, of the Rdvised Statutes provides:

Whoever, either verbally or by written or printed communication, maliciously threatens to accuse another of a crime or misdemeanor, or to expose or publish any of his infirmities or failings with intent to extort money, goods, chattels, or other valuable thing, or threatens to maim, wound, kill, or murder, or to burn or destroy his house, or other property, or to accuse another of a crime or misdemeanor, or expose or publish any of his infirmities or failings, though no money, goods, chattels, or valuable thing be demanded, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding $500 and imprisoned not exceeding six months.

That the action of Cornell & Spencer may come under this head is indicated by the decision of Chief-Justice Holt, of the Queen's Bench, in a similar case, which is regarded as authority:

Every extortion is an actual trespass, and an action of trespass will lie against a man for frightening another out of his money. If a man will make use of a process of law to terrify another, it is such a trespass as an indictment will lie.

The above is the entire decision. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Lewis D. Many appeared before Justice Meech and charged Edward L. Stewart, and Cornell and Spencer, whose Christian names he didn't know, with having sent to him written and printed communications maliciously and

WITH INTENT TO EXTORT MONEY FROM HIM,

threatened to, and with having exposed and published his failure to pay and discharge a supposed debt or obligation which he did not owe. Warrants were issued for their arrest.

There are other cases which are a repetition of this. In one the sufferer was a salesman in a leading retail clothing-house. The postal-cards were sent to a rival firm, addressed to the salesman, and by their clerks handed in to the persecuted gentleman, the clerks from the rival establishment always holding their fingers to their noses when the cards were handed in, much to the unfortunate man's annoyance. But the salesman had pluck, and he fought it out, sending an attorney to Wilmette, who was there at the day of trial; but there was no plaintiff present, and the wise Russell dismissed the suit.

SPRINGFIELD.

Board of Equalization—Claims Commission—Railroads and Warehouses.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 10.—The State Board of Equalization convened to-day, with but two members absent. Auditor Needles submitted the usual returns from the railroads and other corporations, and he reported that he had received assessment returns from all the counties except Cook and Mason.

The Board organized by electing William L. Wenzel as Doorkeeper, John R. Campbell as Assistant, and Maud Hoyt as Page. Whereupon an adjournment was had until Tuesday, when the returns will probably be completed.

The Commission of Claims met in the Supreme Court room. A large number of cases were continued because of the absence of the claimants. The Attorney-General pleaded the statute of limitations as to the cases numbered from 2 to 13, inclusive. These are claims arising from the failure of Gehlman, the contractor for the erection of the main building of the Industrial University. The question was argued by Attorney-General Edsall for the State, and by ex-Gov. Palmer and L. H. Bisbee, of Chicago, for the claimants, and decision reserved. If the Court sustains the objection, most of the claims before it will be ruled out for the same reason.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners met to-day and disposed of considerable routine business. The Board was notified by Hugh Riddle that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company had reduced its passenger and freight tariff to conform to the Commissioners' schedules of rates.

The examination of applicants for State certificates to teach will be held next Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at Chicago, Oregon, Galva, Pontiac, Camp Point, Springfield, Paxton, Mattoon, Belleville, and Carbondale.

The Randolph County contempt case was called in the United States Circuit Court to-day, and the defendants in contempt showed their appreciation of the authority of the Court by filing a stipulation agreeing to withdraw the bill in the Randolph County Circuit Court to enjoin the collection of taxes under the decree of the Federal Court, and to refrain from any attempt to restrain the extension and collection of the tax levy; whereupon the contempt proceedings were dismissed.

A mandamus was issued upon the Commissioners of Randolph County directing them to levy a tax to pay a judgment for $4,897 in favor of the Ætna Life.

A writ of error was sued out on this, and the case will go to the United States Supreme Court.

THE WHALING FLEET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 10.—The schooner Leo, seventeen days from Ounalaska, brings news from the Arctic whaling fleet to July 11, at which date the bark Coral had 200 barrels of walrus oil; the schooner Alaska 150 barrels walrus; bark Dawn fifty barrels walrus; brig Hidalgo 200 barrels whale oil; bark Francis Palmer 250 walrus; bark Pacific 300 walrus; brig Tropic Bird 150 sperm, 200 whale, 100 walrus; steam whaler Mary Ellen 100 whale, 150 walrus; bark Rainbow 200 whale, 100 walrus. The whole fleet had taken but nineteen whales for the season up to July 17.

The bark Coral had been within a short distance of Point Hope, but was compelled to return on account of the ice. The Leo came down under charge of Lieut. Hand, of the revenue-cutter Corwin, having been seized on suspicion of selling arms and liquor to the Indians.

Nothing has been heard from the Jeannette or missing whalers.

WISCONSIN INSANE ASYLUM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 10.—The Senate Committee charged with the investigation of the management of the State Hospital for the Insane commenced their labors of taking testimony this morning in the Senate Chamber. The first witness called was Gen. David Atwood, President of the Board of Trustees. His examination consumed all of the forenoon session and a part of the afternoon session, and related to the conduct of the institution, the duties and the authority of the Board of Trustees, their supervision of the management, etc. The investigation is conducted mainly by Senator Sutherland, and a short-hand reporter is present and takes down the full testimony for the State. There are some twenty-five or thirty witnesses to examine, which will probably take a couple of weeks.

STRIKING TELEGRAPH BOYS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The strike of the American District Telegraph Company's boys still continues, and, whatever the final result may be, it is certain that the Company will experience a serious financial loss. To all appearance the strike in the down-town offices is practically ended. Inquiries disclosed the fact that the managers of the various offices were taxed to their utmost to supply the demands made upon them by the public.

A Stiff Sentence for Contempt.

Melbourne (Australia) Argus.

A sensational scene occurred in the Supreme Court of Queensland on the termination of the case of Brookes vs. F. F. F. Swanwick. The plaintiff in the action is a prisoner, and he sued the defendant, a barrister, to recover £150, which he states was given into the charge of the defendant when he undertook to defend plaintiff on his trial. The case involved the professional standing of the defendant, and created much interest. The jury, after an absence of an hour and a half, returned a verdict for the plaintiff of £120, with interest from Aug. 18. The brother of the defendant, Sydney Swanwick, entered the Court about this time, and spoke threateningly to the plaintiff's counsel (Mr. Griffith). The latter drew the attention of the Judge to the interference, and upon examination Swanwick was found to have upon him a loaded and capped revolver and a sheath-knife. The Judge sentenced Swanwick to imprisonment during his pleasure, and, on receiving on the following day an humble apology and a request that the sentence might be remitted, said Swanwick might renew his application in ten years.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

The West Side Hospital for Diseased and Orphan Birds.

How the Institution Is Managed by the Chief Matron and Proprietor.

Some of the Peculiarities Attendant at a Clinic.

Who ever heard of a Bird Hospital,—not an institution benevolently founded by a man named Bird, but a genuine retreat for sore-throated canaries, and parrots whose peptics have degenerated into being almost as bad as their morals, and who are consequently at point of death; and jays whose topknots have fallen off; and bullfinches that have got consumption pulling up too much water; and love-birds grown wan with despair and gout; in fine, a haven for feathered invalids of every description and complaint? To this, no doubt, the readers of THE TRIBUNE will say, "Why!" or "I'll swow!" or "Well!" or "I'd like to know!" or "Land's stars!" or some such brief formulary of surprise, and refuse to believe that such a thing could exist. Yet right here, in the heart of bustling Chicago, there is just such an institution, a place where all the ills that birds are heir to are treated on the most orthodox principles, and where there are even now half a hundred winged patients taking their medicine as prescribed, as nicely, and naturally, and beneficially as do any of the sufferers in Mercy or Cook County Hospitals.

Yesterday a TRIBUNE reporter went to visit it. The Matron, chief physician, and pharmaceutist of the institution welcomed his entrance,—the three offices devolving upon Mrs. A. F. Moir, who, in addition, is head nurse and instructor-in-chief to young birds. The hospital proper is a large and well-lighted room in No. 275 West Monroe street, subdivided into wards, which are symmetrically hung up on nails all over the walls.

Most of these are medical wards, two are surgical, and four are obstetric. There might also be mentioned an asylum for the blind, inhabited by a patient with hard cataract; and an orphan department, where three of the pertest and most pugnacious mocking-birds in the world fight, and fuss, and scold, and flirt their tails and "sass" the Matron the whole livelong day, and sing at all hours of the night, just when they shouldn't be doing anything livelier than holding up one foot and looking like a brown ball.

Mrs. Moir is an enthusiast in her profession, and explained bird anatomy and discussed bird physics with an animation showing she loved them.

"Birds," she said, "have organs, nerves, blood-vessels, and bones, as well as men, and suffer from diseases in like manner. To be sure, their life is more natural,—they are not dissipated as a rule,—and if allowed to take care of themselves will generally live to the full length of their term without suffering from the ailments afflicting the human family. And, bless their little hearts! they do so much to enliven and beautify the world, it is right their brief lives should be all joy and not clouded with sorrow. Leave them to themselves, and they will flourish and be happy and well the whole year round; it is only cage-birds, as a rule, that are diseased. There, in their little cells, they are at the mercy of their owners, and neglect and privation soon tell upon them. Now, look at these little fellows,"—taking down the large cage used as the mocking-bird orphan asylum,—"see how they act."

There were three orphans, brothers, and their names were Dandy, Trix, and Boss. Dandy wore a vest of freckled feathers, a collar of black, a white and black and mottled cut-away, and drab "shorts," faintly broidered with black at the hip. Below these, his disgracefully thin legs were unclothed.

Trix's coat-tails were cut bias, gored, slashed at the hip, and had an insertion of white running up the side. His vest buttoned very high, and was of a sombre cretonne figure.

Boss affected no nonsense. He didn't care how his vest or his coat-tails looked, Boss didn't; he just knew he could lick any orphan in that asylum, and that was style enough for him, and no fuss or feathers about it, either. Boss ran that asylum, he did.

PLACING THE INSTITUTION ON A CHAIR.

Mrs. Moir began a conversation with the orphans in that peculiar variety of Chinook affected by young mothers and old nurses, and which is popularly supposed to be as intelligible to babies and birds as it is unintelligible to adults and annoying to bachelors. She said:

"Poo itty Dandy, cum oo missis—cum long oo missis, Dandy!"

To this alarmingly incomprehensible observation, Dandy replied by flirting his tail twice, putting his head on one side, opening his mouth like a split crowbar and remarking, "ya—a—a—ap!" in a voice between the sound of a knife-grinder's first attempt on a Barlow, and the note of a second-hand tin-whistle. Then he flirted his tail once up and twice down, fluffed up his collar, hopped on the perch nearest Mrs. Moir, gave an affectionately vicious peck at her nose, and said: "Gur—ree—ee!" The following conversation then ensued:

"Whadee mat, Dany?—whadee mat? Kissoo Missis, iit fel—kissum kik—nice itty fel?"

"Ya-a-ap—chuggee!" Dandy concluded this brief rejoinder by mistaking Mrs. Moir's lower lip for his lunch, and helping himself vigorously.

"O Dan-ny! mussent bitoo missis,"—here Dandy made another reach after his suppositious lunch,—"bad itty fel—kissoo missis nice!"

Here, before Dandy could conclude a third "ya-a-ap!" which evidently was his pet expression, Trix hopped over and tweaked the nape of his neck twice with virulent rapidity. Both orphans then faced each other, opened their mouth dreadfully like a pair of shears, glanced into each other's eyes a full minute with wings half spread and head lowered, and another minute with head up and wings shut, then flirted their tails in unison and emitted a hostile "Ya-a-ap!" together. The war being now ended, without further ceremony Trix hopped down for a drink of water and Dandy for something to eat, while Boss, who had been gravely looking on the while, now immediately proceeded to thrash both combatants, making the asylum right lively for a minute or two.

Right next to the asylum was the "Retreat for Overworked Criminals," and this was tenanted by a green parrot with a yellow head, the conventional nose, and a bad eye, and who called himself "Hornswoggle," and yawned at intervals not exceeding three minutes. It is to be remarked that his own method of pronouncing his name was rather strident, guttural, and rasping, thus: "Ohn swokl!"—making the last syllable sound like a diphtheretic small boy taking a gargle. He also had the habit of fluffing up his head feathers, and could make his eyes unpleasantly bloodshot at will, whenever anything attracted his attention, on which occasions he would also swear fluently and rush out to bite something, which was very sad as an index to his character. Hornswoggle had been educated among sailors, was full of nautical terms and depravity, and laughed a laugh that was a cross between that of a hyena and a maniac in the last stages of violence, flecked in the terminal notes by the trickling giggle of a Vassar graduate. Hornswoggle was afflicted with gout in the left foot, which, perhaps, occasioned his violating one of the commandments with a frequency not necessitated by the surroundings or subject of conversation. As the reporter's attention was called to him, he was going through his morning exercise in elocution. He said:

"Pretty, petty Polly Hop—kins?"

Then followed a solemn pause.

"Howd yer do woo? Howdyer do woo? Pretty—petty Pol——d—n you, shut *up!* Ah—*kerchew!* Ohn-swokl wants keracker—keracker—kerack—keracker! Kra-a-ak-ah! gur-roo-oo!" Here Hornswoggle coughed like an infant in the last stages of croup, sneezed twice, made his eye villainously red, fluffed up his feathers, and resumed: "Yah betcher—yah betcher—whooplah! Dern yer skin, let us pray! Pretty—petty Polly Hop-kins, Howd-yer do woo—ha-ard a starbo-o-d!" (this last syllable dismally prolonged). "Whoo—oop! slap her agin, d—n you, d—n you—let us pra-aay!" Then Hornswoggle climbed over his cage, hung down from the top-slats by his toes, flapped his wings, and chuckled like Lawrence Barrett as *Iago*, swore some more, got down clumsily,

CHOKED, WHISTLED, AND SNEEZED,

smashed down and hooked up a peanut from the floor of the cage, cracked it and made his eyes change color like a kaleidoscope, then held the nut in one gnarled paw, swore grace, and lapsed into gluttonous silence and reverie.

"What diseases do you treat most frequently?" asked the reporter, as Mrs. Moir recovered from a blushing explanation that Hornswoggle was a patient, and not one of her pupils.

"Principally lung and intestinal troubles. Canaries suffer a good deal from pneumonia,—here is one now." Here Mrs. Moir lifted a cage surrounded on three sides with flannel and lying in the sunshine that streamed through the uncurtained window, and exhibited a lemon-colored little puff-ball which resolved itself into a very limp and drooping canary on being called, and emitted a pitifully weak "Pee-eep!" and then tucked its head away again beneath its wing. "This little fellow has just passed his crisis, poor darling. I think he'll pull through all right,—wontee Dickie; eh, itty fel? Poo Dickie!" This last was evidently addressed to Dickie, who feebly responded "Peep" in a muffled voice from beneath his wing, and snuggled down closer to his perch as much as to confess that he didn't feel very well, and begged to be excused from further conversation.

"Then you know," resumed the madam, "they have regular consumption,—of course that's incurable, but life may be prolonged by tender and skillful treatment,—and a species of diphtheria, and quinsy, and common sore throat, and colds,—all of which run their regular course, just as with human beings. There's Hornswoggle now,"—Hornswoggle had just finished his peanut and was blaspheming to make up for lost time,—"Hornswoggle has regular gout. He's at least 35 years of age, but is evidently full of vigor yet, for he is recovering rapidly under treatment. Give me your paw, Hornswoggle, that's a good fellow,—nice old boy!" As Mrs. Moir put her fingers in the cage, Hornswoggle extended his gouty foot and worked the claws amicably as she shook it. When she withdrew the finger he still kept the paw up, as if inviting another shake. At this juncture it may be remarked his expression was guilelessness and affection itself, showing that under his hardened and sinful nature he still had a warm and impulsive heart, susceptible to kindness and love. The reporter felt sorry to have done him that much injustice to think him wholly depraved, and extended his finger for Hornswoggle to shake, and Hornswoggle took it so gently and nicely as to win the reporter's heart quite over.

"This canary here," said Mrs. Moir, unvailing another cage, "has ulcerated sore throat." While the reporter looked, Hornswoggle still gripped the finger tenderly in his claw. "I have to treat it just as I would"——At this juncture it occurred to the reporter that a patent never-let-go, snag-toothed, double-spring bear-trap had suddenly been touched off in the neighborhood of his finger,—Hornswoggle's triumphant chuckle filled the air,—and by the time the reporter had got his finger out from between the lids of Hornswoggle's beak it looked like it had been run through a sausage-machine, while the disreputable bird whooped, and chuckled, and laughed, and whistled, and went into hysterics, and climbed all over his cage, and turned back somersets, and his eyes wrong side out with mirth, and reached down and got up another peanut, and made

THE ROOM RING WITH PROFANITY,

while the reporter wrapped the lacerated member up in his handkerchief, and went back to first principles in his estimate of Hornswoggle's character.

Calm being temporarily restored, Mrs. Moir went on to explain her use of different remedies, and how she administered them to her delicate patients, and how they worked, and then dropped into a disquisition upon the care of birds.

"People have no idea," she said, "what little neglect will lead to the death of their feathered pets. They leave them in a draft over night, or in the rain; forget to clean their cages, give them wilted lettuce and decayed fruit, do not supply them with a daily bath,—and the result is pneumonia or consumption, or general debility or bowel complaint, and the little sufferer soon hushes his song, droops listlessly for a few days, and some morning is found dead. Of all God's creatures, birds require most tenderness, care, and watching." Here Hornswoggle ruffled up his neckwear, scratched his ear pensively, and observed, "You betcher!"

"What are your charges for treatment?" inquired the reporter, as the Madam scowled on Hornswoggle for his scandalous interruption.

"One dollar a week—that includes everything. If a bird's case is hopeless, I notify the owner at the end of the first week. Generally, however, if I get the patient in the first stages of his complaint I have him cured in that time."

A general row between the three orphans now occupied Mrs. Moir's attention for a few minutes. Dandy and Trix had been making faces at each other, and belligerently flirting tails, and saying "Chug-gee,"—which evidently is a deadly insult among mocking-birds,—when Boss hopped down and rooted two mouthfuls of feathers out of Dandy's back, and walloped Trix to his heart's content all over the cage, and was rapidly making him baldheaded when his matron interfered. Then he got up on the top perch and shook himself contentedly, while Dandy sulked on the floor and said "Ya-a-ap!" from time to time, and Trix sat on the lower perch, and shut one eye and made a puff-ball of himself, and drew up one leg, and looked as if he thought a mockingbird's lot was not a happy one.

To the left of Hornswoggle's cage, but upon a lower level, was one of the obstetric wards. Besides the usual perches, there was at one end a something that looked like a drum-major's pompon, but which closer inspection showed to be a nest of wool, in which a very pale, and very interesting, and very sedate, and very little canary was deeply and cozily snuggled. She looked thoughtful, and had a matronly air, and seemed to have no end of most important business on hand.

At the other end, on a perch, sat her lord, dressed in a smart suit of the tint called "reseda," trimmed with brown, and with his top-knot scruffed up pertly, and his tail and wings and bead-like eyes never at rest. He seemed to be tremendously happy over something, for he would hop down and pick up a hemp seed, and then hop up and twiddle it in his bill, and flirt his tail and flutter his wings, and look saucily at the matron, and then in a changeful soprano observe: "Chip, chip, chip, chipchip—pr-r-ree-eee-e-e—bee-r-r-r—tititit-tit—chee-ee—peep! peep! peep!" in the happiest, jolliest, and most reckless manner. And at this his solemn little wife would look across, as much as to say she concurred in his opinion fully, and that she was as well as could be expected, and then would utter a comfortable "peep!" which would have the effect of instantly touching him off again in jubilant song. By and by she lightly shook herself, hopped on the edge of the nest, and then down to the feed cup, where she took a hurried lunch. The reporter looked in the nest. There, way down, in the airiest, softest, tiniest fluff of cotton and feathers, were three wee lumps of canary, the color of angle worms, naked, big-headed, enormous-mouthed, with hairy down starting out here and there over their roly-poly bodies like wires on the barrel of a music-box,—the ugliest little eyeless sinners imaginable, just a week old.

The mother fluttered back in a minute, and as she poised herself on the edge of the nest, to give them their hourly meal, the three heads were feebly raised, and the mouths opened to such extent that it seemed as if the cavern disclosed would hold a peck.

Hornswoggle was pensively sitting with his head on one side up to this point, but when he saw the three gaps get wider and wider, and the red maws shine so fearfully, he cocked one eye as though looking clear through, and said, under his breath: "Well, I'm d——d!"

The reporter left.

Suicide on the Grave of a Deceased Wife.

Baltimore Sun.

Mr. John F. Erpenbeck, the proprietor of a grocery store at Eager and Valley streets, committed suicide about 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon by shooting himself with a pistol on the grave of his wife in Holy Cross Cemetery, on the Hartford road, near the city limits. The circumstances of the act were peculiarly sad and distressing. Mrs. Erpenbeck died about two months ago, leaving one child, a boy, 4 years old. Her husband, who was greatly attached to her, was overcome by grief at her loss, and has since manifested symptoms of great depression of spirits, though his mind was perfectly clear and he attended to his business as usual. He had been in the habit of paying frequent visits to the grave of his wife, bearing flowers for its decoration. Saturday, shortly before 1 o'clock p. m., he entered the cemetery and spoke to the keeper, saying that he would like to have the deed of the lot which he had purchased there. The keeper replied that he would have to go to the Trustees for that. Mr. Erpenbeck then went towards his lot, which is between the keeper's house and the chapel, near the main drive, and about 200 yards from the entrance gate. About 1 o'clock pistol shots were heard by persons in the cemetery, but no notice was taken of them, as firing is not unusual in that vicinity by idle persons. Near 2 o'clock two ladies walking in the cemetery discovered the body in a kneeling posture over the grave of his wife. They at first thought the man was in prayer, but on approaching the spot found that he was dead. Blood was still flowing from two wounds in the neck and one in his breast near the heart. The ladies gave the alarm and assistance soon arrived. Justice Bonsal, of Baltimore County, whose office is at Darley Park, close by, was notified and summoned a jury of inquest. A piece of paper was found in his vest-pocket, partly exposed, so as to attract attention, on which was written the following lines: "Dear Katie—I love you so, and I will be with you before night." A few lines were then written indistinctly and hastily, closing with the words: "Oh! my God! if I have offended you, I beg your pardon, and I hope you will forgive me." The pistol, a seven-shooter, was lying near the grave. The wounds were inflicted by two shots, one of them, probably the first fired, entering the head back of the left ear, and penetrating through to the right ear, from which blood had issued. The other shot entered the breast nearly over the heart.

LET HIM STAY IN.

The Good People of Stark County, Illinois, Desire that the Convicted Perjurer, Joe Pettit, Should Serve Out His Term at Joliet—A Petition for His Pardon Circulating.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

TOULON, Ill., Aug. 9.—Within the past year considerable interest has been felt by the people of Stark County in a complicated case disposed of at the last term of the Circuit Court held at Toulon. As an attempt has been made of late to practically annul the decision of two juries in this case and render of no effect the law relating to perjury, it seems proper to make known to the people the facts in their true light.

Mr. Sylvester Pettit was a young merchant of Castleton in this county. In November, 1878, he was married to the only daughter of one of the most respectable farmers of Stark County, and the wedding was considered quite a grand affair.

They had not returned from their wedding-tour when Pettit accused his bride of improper intimacy with the young men of the place, and even accused her of such intimacy with her own father before their marriage. She resented this accusation in such a spirited manner as to cause Pettit to own that there was no ground for the accusation.

They commenced married life at Castleton, but the jealousy so soon manifested in Pettit's character continued to influence him, and he still held in his own mind that his young and accomplished wife was unfaithful, and his suspicion rested not on strangers, but her own father.

On March 14, 1879, the father was expected to arrive at Castleton on the evening train, and it was natural that he should call upon his daughter. Pettit absented himself from home that evening, stating that he would not be home till late at night. Mrs. P. was thus left alone till her father came. Pettit secreted himself to watch, and about 9 o'clock rushed into the house uttering an accusation against his wife and her father of criminal intimacy. What followed it is not necessary to state; suffice it to say Pettit retracted his charge that same evening, and the father remained all night.

Pettit, however, reported what he claimed to have seen, in consequence of which his wife left him and returned to her father's house. She then sued for a divorce, and the father commenced suit against Pettit for slander.

Pettit then presented the case to the Grand Jury. It became necessary for him to bring some evidence besides his own, and he brought forward his brother Joe, an intemperate fellow, considered unreliable by those who knew him, who testified that in January, 1879, he had secreted himself under a porch until Mrs. Pettit's father entered the house, and then he crawled out and witnessed their criminal intercourse in broad daylight.

Upon the evidence of Sylvester and Joe Pettit, Mrs. Pettit's father was indicted and tried at Toulon at the September, 1879, term of the Circuit Court for incest. Great interest was felt in the case, and the Court-House was crowded. Mrs. Pettit and her father both emphatically denied the charge. The popular sympathy was all on their side. They had been considered above suspicion, and no one doubted their statements. The jury brought in a verdict of "Not guilty," obtained on the first ballot.

The slander suit was dismissed, and a divorce was granted Mrs. Pettit.

At the March, 1880, term of our Circuit Court the Grand Jury found two indictments against Joe Pettit for perjury.

Sylvester Pettit was not indicted, and I have been informed by one of the attorneys in the case for the reason that his wife was not permitted by law to testify against him, the law requiring two witnesses to prove the falsity of evidence.

Joe was defended by two of our ablest lawyers, but was convicted on the first indictment, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. The second indictment was continued. The jury in this trial brought in a verdict of "guilty" on the first ballot, and stated that they gave the shortest term because they considered him less guilty than his brother Sylvester, and a tool in his hands.

Sylvester Pettit has left Stark County, having sold out.

Joe Pettit is in State's Prison, of course, where he is obliged to be sober and industrious.

The foregoing facts were brought out in the trials mentioned, and the popular verdict was very decided in favor of the result. It seems strange that a petition for the pardon of a criminal should gain signers where the people with one accord brought a verdict of guilty, in common with the jury; yet a petition has been circulated in Stark County to be presented to Gov. Cullom requesting the pardon of Joe Pettit, and 500 or 600 names have been affixed.

Joe Pettit's father and a few friends circulate this petition, which states that there are grave doubts of his guilt, and he therefore should be pardoned. Not one of the signers know anything of the case personally; all they know is what the trial revealed, yet they presume to set aside the decision of two juries at two different terms of court. These juries, after hearing all the evidence in the case, unanimously agreed that there was *no* doubt of his guilt. Now, were these men who sat on the jury and weighed all the evidence and heard all the arguments on both sides incompetent to decide the case? Were they not better prepared to decide than any number of men who did not hear the evidence? How are we to enforce law and maintain order if we do not sustain the action of the Courts, but set aside their decisions by bogus petitions, gotten up in the interest of relatives of the condemned? It has been proven that almost any petition will be signed by numbers simply to please the presenter, and often without reading it.

It is safe to say that not more than one in fifty of the signers of the above-mentioned petition read it at all. They were told that Joe was sick; that his life was in danger; that his mother was nearly insane over his imprisonment, which evidently was gotten up for effect, as they bring no certificate from the prison surgeon; neither are such statements found in the petition.

The result is, a large number of people have affixed their signatures to a libel on two juries, and not one of them probably intended it.

Some of our leading citizens refused to sign it, and it would be well if all would take the view that a prominent citizen of this place did when he said: "The jury that decided the case knew more about it than I do, and I will not interfere with their decision."

Would not the signers of the petition mostly agree that he is right in such a stand? It is a stand for law, for the punishment of crime, for protection from withering falsehood and attack upon virtue. It is encouragement to juries to render just decisions, while the signing of such a petition cannot fail to have a damaging effect and encourage lawlessness.

Again, a petition stating that there are grave doubts of guilt has been signed by a large number of persons who believe that there is *not* a doubt of guilt in the case, and all because by certain representations people can be induced to sign what they do not read.

The writer has known petitions on both sides of a question to be signed largely by the same persons, and there is no doubt that if a counter-petition should be circulated in this case, many, if not a majority, of those who have signed this one could be induced to sign the counter-petition, and sustain the action of the jury. It is not meant to advance the idea that people are not competent, but that they are led by the appeal to sympathy and by representations of the persons interested.

The writer of this letter has no personal acquaintance with any of the parties in the case; hence no personal ends to serve. The publication of these facts is prompted by a desire to see justice prevail, just laws executed, juries respected, and right decisions sustained.

JUSTICE.

COLORED SECRET SOCIETY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 10.—The National Grand Temple Knights of Tabor, a colored benevolent Order, opened its sixth annual session here to-day. About 150 delegates from the different States are present. Amos Johnson, of Macon, Mo., is Grand Chief Mentor, and G. W. Gillis, of Chicago, Grand Chief Vice-Mentor. There is also connected with the Order a side degree called the "Daughter of the Tabernacle," which is represented in the Grand Temple, and at the head of which is Mrs. G. W. Gay, of Kansas City, as Grand Chief Preceptress. The Temple will be in session four days.

A Bishops' Battle.

New York Correspondence Philadelphia Ledger.

Bishop Lee, of the Diocese of Delaware, is out in to-day's *Churchman* with a caustic letter with reference to the recent unfriendly criticism by Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, upon the work of Bible revision by the Convocation of Canterbury, because of its alleged exclusiveness, and especially because of the cold shoulder which Bishop Coxe thinks was shown to the American branch of the Church.

"If these things were so," he says, "why was no complaint made at the Lambeth Conference of 1878, where these very points were under consideration? There the Bishop of Western New York met face to face some of the most prominent and influential of the English revisers. The distinguished Bishop Wilberforce, indeed, had been suddenly removed from his earthly labors, but Harold Browne, his successor in the See of Winchester, and one of the active members of the Revision Committee, was there. By the side of the Chairman sat the venerable Archbishop Trench, and Bishop Ellicott was at the Secretary's table. There were present also the Bishops of Llandaff, Bath and Wells, Ely, St. Davids and Salisbury, whose names appear in the list of the revisors. The great assemblage of Cishops in communion with the Church of England from all parts of the world was a suitable tribunal to adjudicate questions involving 'catholic principle and international courtesy.' Why did not the Bishop of Western New York then and there bring forward his charges? Why was not his eloquent voice uplifted before the dignified council in behalf of the insulted Episcopate and injured Church of the United States? But not a word or syllable ot this kind was uttered. And the 100 Bishops dispersed, seemingly unconscious of the flagrant offense committed by some of their number."

This controversy, it is proper to say, has a larger importance than a mere difference of opinion between these two eminent Churchmen. It will make itself felt in a form which will probably excite the attention of the whole Episcopal community at the approaching session of the General (triennial) Convention in this city, a few weeks hence.

LOUISVILLE EXPOSITION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 10.—Extensive preparations are in progress for the Louisville annual Exposition, which commences Sept. 7 and continues until Oct. 23. It is the intention of the management to make the exhibit this year the most attractive of any yet given. Space in the permanent building is nearly all taken by home products,—pictures, machinery, statuary, etc. Transportation lines have agreed to half-fare rates during the time of the Exposition.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH ILLINOIS REUNION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

TOULON, Ill., Aug. 10.—The Fifteenth Annual Reunion of the surviving members of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteers will be held at Bradford, Stark County, Ill., on Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1880. All members of the One Hundred and Twelfth, who possibly can, are expected to be present. Soldiers of other regiments and organizations are cordially invited to attend and participate in the exercises of the day.

B. F. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 643 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

A. A. POPALORUM, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 989 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st., between La Salle and Wells.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—MICHAEL RIORDAN, aged 85 years, left his home, 203 De Koven-st., Chicago, on Monday, Aug. 9, at 8 a. m.; he wore a suit of black clothes, a low felt hat. Information of him will be thankfully received at his home.

PERSONAL—PEN; BOTH NOTES RECEIVED. Was on hand as directed, five minutes before 2, and waited till half-past, and was greatly disappointed. Would liked to have talked to you about going up, but hardly think it could do any harm.

PERSONAL—IF ELLEN AND CROTILDA (LATE of New York), daughters of John and Margaret Hughes, will address PATRICK LAFFERTY, 216 Delancy-st., New York City, they will hear of something to their advantage.

PERSONAL—GLOVES: I HAVE KEPT OUR ENgagement the specified day each week for four weeks, and have not yet seen you. Will now await a letter, which I beg of you write at once. KENWOOD.

$1.000 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR trustworthy information concerning Johannes Jeronimus (also known under the name of Johannes or John Jerome), who in 1873 left Holland (Europe) for Minnesota (U. S. A.), and is known to have sojourned at Mapleton, Maple River, Moorhead, Jamestown, and Hamkcy, in which last place he resided at Mr. J. Wouter's. The above reward will be paid to the first person who shall give useful information, either of the death or of the actual residence of the above-named gentleman to Mr. A. M. TAK, Notary Public at Middelburg, Holland, Europe. Any information however uncertain which may lead to the discovery of the missing gentleman will also be liberally rewarded if sent to the same address.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—GOLD SPECTACLES; SOUTH SIDE. RE-turn to I. COALE, 130 Dearborn-st., or 2340 Wabash-av. Suitable reward.

LOST—AUG. 10, ON OR NEAR RIVER-ST., AN opal ring, valued as a gift. Any one returning same to 79 North State-st. will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—SUNDAY NIGHT, BAY HORSE, WEIGHT about 825 pounds, heavy mane and tail, one shoe off. $10 reward if returned to 516 West Sixteenth-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A DINING AND OYSTER ROOM ALL FITTED up ready to open, in first-class location on Clark-st., adjoining the Grand Pacific, to rent at $40 per month. Apply at 228 Clark-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—STATE RIGHTS TO MANUFACTURE the Automatic-Measuring Milk-Can, patented July, 1880; no water can be put in, and the register shows all milk taken out. G. KOONS, Patentee, 2732 Dickson-st., St. Louis.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FURNITURE FACTORY in full running order, located in centre of the city. Size of factory, 60 by 42 feet; engine-room and dry-house besides, with 18-horse power engine and boiler and 16 wood-working machines. Address P 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARBER-SHOP AT BARGAIN, WITH good run of custom, on West Madison-st: Half cash; balance, easy payments. Tenement of 2 rooms in rear and 4 rooms up-stairs if desired with it. Apply at 383 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL FOR CASH ONLY MY half interest in old established boot and shoe store in one of the largest cities in Indiana, doing a cash business of $40,000 to $50,000 a year. Capital required about $4,000. References given and required. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address T 1, Tribune.

FOR SALE—PLUMBING AND GAS-FITTING ES-tablishment, or will take partner. Address X 8, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF my grocery store on West Madison-st; the only reason for selling having another business; cannot attend to it. Address R. HAMILTON, 180 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED butchering business in Kansas City for sale cheap for cash. Also fixtures. Reason for selling sickness. Address F. H. BRICE, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, centre of the city. Address R 94, Tribune.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—MY BUTCHER-SHOP and packing-house, situated at 619 South Canal-st., where I have done a successful business for the past twelve years. Good reasons for selling. E. MEYER.

ONE OF THE BEST CHANCES EVER OFFERED—An old-established wholesale business, doing a large city and country trade; business done last year amounted to $800,000; will sell one-half or the whole on account of sickness and other business; capital required, $10,000 or $15,000. This offer will not be open any longer than ten days. Apply to T. L. HUMPHIEVILLE, 173 East Randolph-st., Rooms 11 and 13.

SALOON FOR SALE—WELL-PAYING; EVERYthing complete. 135 East Madison-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN TO JOIN ME IN the manufacturing of carriages and buggies; wood worker preferred; factory all in working order; only those meaning business need apply, with ready cash. Address H, 720 West Lake-st.

BOOKS.

JUST PULLISHED—

Price within the reach of all.

COL. R. G. INGERSOLL'S LECTURES.

No. 23—The Personal Idea of a Human God, 5 cents.

No. 24—Modern Thinkers, 5 cents;

And 22 others, all different, of Col. Ingersoll's lectures, pamphlet, for $1.

The wonderful and startling lectures of the Rev. George Chainey, Heads and Hearts; the new departure of the Rev. George Chainey, of Trinity Church. No. 1, price 5 cents.

No. 2 of the Rev. George Chainey's lectures, Ecclesiastical Lynch Law or the Problem, How Can One Outgrow a Creedless or Non-Sectarian Church. Complete, price 10 cents.

Iconoclasm; or, The Church of the Future. By the Rev. Geo. Chainey, Unity Church, Evansville, Ind. No. 3, price 10 cents.

The most startling book ever published, Secrets of the Nunnery and Confessional Exposed. Price 10 cents. Suppressed but still lives.

Also, Ingersoll's lectures 1, 2, and 3, in German, retail, 10 cents each.

Tom Paine's Age of Reason, 15 cents.

Common Sense, 15 cents. Rights of Man, 15 cents. Crisis, 20 cents. Volney's Ruins, 20 cents.

Fruits of Philosophy, by Bradlaugh & Besant, 25 cts.

Any or all of the above sent post-paid by mail, upon receipt of price. Address, BALDWIN'S Book Store, 191 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. Liberal discount to the trade.

STORAGE.

CALL AND SEE THE CHICAGO STORAGE COMpany, 200 to 216 Randolph-st. They have the finest warehouse and facilities for storing your furniture, pianos, merchandise, etc. Lowest rates. Advances.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE, LOAN & STORAGE CO.—Money to loan on furniture, etc., without removal, or on goods in storage. 80 East Van Buren-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. J. C. & G. PARRY, 150 West Monroe-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO JOIN ME IN THE purchase of a Chicago job printing office with which I have been connected as foreman for a number of years. Books will show an established trade of over $1,500 per month. Q 35, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SALES CASH; PROFITS large; no debts; no risk; some capital required. Address S 42, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500 IN LUMBER-yard. Address J. LUMBERMAN, Box 23, Viroqua, Wis.

TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANdise in exchange for good real estate. Pay part cash if stock is cheap. If you want to close out your stock write with full particulars to S. F. BENSON, Union, Ia.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

WANTED—A GOOD-SIZED FIRE AND BURGlar-proof safe, with steel chest. Call or address P. & J. CASEY, 41 and 43 Fifth-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—80 FEET FRONT IN THE BUSIness centre of Chicago, with buildings, rented to well-known first-class tenants; location first-class; price, $67,500. Double that sum invested in Government bonds will not produce so good an income. MATSON HILL, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT INVESTMENT, OR snug home. 3119 Groveland Park-av., near Thirty-first-st., two-story brick house, only $3,300. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—PRICE, $2,600—2-STORY AND BASEment brick house; modern improvements; good location, near cars. Address Q 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SOME GOOD LOTS AT CORNER OF Burling and Centre-sts.; also, on North Halsted-st., near Webster-av. PHILIP MYERS, Room 13, 164 Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at La Grange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare 10c. Glencoe lots on same terms and prices. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (MARRIED) WISHES to buy a home and avoid paying rent; cannot make large cash payments, but will pay monthly, and give good references as to responsibility. Address, with particulars, Q 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOT IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF Hoyne-av. and Madison-st., 40x100, or more. Address S 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE—HOUSE AND LOT ON Michigan, Wabash, Prairie, or Indiana-av., north of Thirty-fourth-st. Must be octagon-front, stone or brick, with barn, and stand alone. Will pay all cash down, $8,000 or $10,000. Money is ready for any one who will give bargain. Call at once. T. H. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—HOUSE; FURNITURE FOR SALE; 14 rooms; 89 South Sangamon-st. Apply at 91.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—UPPER FLAT OF HOUSE IN VERY desirable location on West Washington-st., near Wood, suitable for light housekeeping; gentleman and wife, with no children, preferred; rent $40 per month; will be partially furnished for same rent, if desired. References required. Apply at 64 Park-av., down-stairs.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—DURING MASONIC CONCLAVE, PARlor and bedroom, also alcove chamber, with use of bathroom, and breakfast, to two gentlemen and wives or a party of four gents; $2 per day each; near street cars. Inquire at 67 Flournoy-st. or P. L. CONE, Putnam Clothing Store, 131 and 133 Clark-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF THREE FRONT ROOMS with bath-room, etc., in marble front 511 West Madison-st., suitable for housekeeping. Apply to A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AND OTHERS can secure good comfortable rooms at 29 Aberdeen-st., on West Side.

TO RENT—LARGE, PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen. 85 South Peoria-st., near Madison.

North Side.

TO RENT—90 DEARBORN-AV., HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, hot and cold water, bath, etc., for visitors during the coming week, with or without board.

TO RENT—TWO SPLENDID ROOMS FOR GENtlemen; house new, with all modern improvements. References. 324 Indiana-st., near Rush.

TO RENT—ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, or unfurnished, at 278 East Ohio-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—1329 (NEW NO.) WABASH-AV.—SEVEN newly-furnished rooms to rent for next week.

TO RENT—1259 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS NEAR Lake-Front encampment, between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—FROM SEPT. 1 NEXT—ONE OF THE best located stores in the City of Madison, Wis., 120 feet deep, which has done a cash business of over $40,000 a year. Address J. M. BOWMAN, Madison, Wis.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD FURNISHED house or first floor and basement; good location; would board owner, with privilege of a few other first-class boarders. Address H. M. NYE, in care of J. C. Magill, 80 Washington-st., Rooms 6 and 8.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE ON THE North Side, from Sept. 1 or Oct. 1, by a responsible tenant; rent must be moderate; family of three. State price. Address S 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED SINGLE room, by young gentleman, who will give use of a fine upright piano in exchange. Address X 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR NEXT WEEK, A nicely furnished room, with two beds, not too far from business centre. Address, stating price, X 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLAT OF THREE OR four rooms, on North or South Side, in a first-class locality, by a family of three. Address E, 105 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR man and wife on South Side, east of State-st., for week beginning Aug. 15. Address X 45, Tribune.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—LARGE AND SMALL rooms, with board. Strangers accommodated.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent. First-class board. Lake front opposite Camp.

470 WABASH-AV.—ACCOMMODATIONS TO parties desiring rooms and board during Conclave.

564 (OLD NO.) MICHIGAN-AV.—20 TRANSIENT guests accommodated during the Conclave.

1328 WABASH-AV.—BOARD AND LODGING for six Knights, or other guests.

2017 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, handsome suite of rooms during the conclave; also day board.

2027 INDIANA-AV.—TRANSIENT BOARDERS can find comfortable rooms for the next week and good board.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—Board with rooms for 30 families and 150 gentlemen during Masonic Conclave, $4 to $7 per week; $1.50 to $3 per day.

85 DEARBORN-AV., TEN MINUTES' WALK from Palmer House—Knights Templars accommodations, fine rooms and board, at reasonable rates.

376 CHICAGO-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. Pure air and fine view of lake and Water Works. References required.

West Side.

211 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FRONT ROOMS with board.

Hotels.

BENTON HOUSE—228 AND 230 SOUTH CLARK-st., adjoining the Grand Pacific and opposit the Custom-House. The only first-class hotel, with everything new throughout. Elegantly-furnished rooms 50 cents a day.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND Harrison-sts., four blocks from Palmer House—Board and room, $1.50 to $2.50 per day.

DON'T BE AFRID TO COME TO THE CONCLAVE next week. Accommodation for 100 more guests at the Massasoit House left yet.

HO FOR THE FARWELL HOUSE, CORNER OF Halsted and Jackson-sts. One hundred more Sir Knights and other guests can obtain good accommodations at the Farwell House. Charges reasonable. Take Halsted-st. and Blue Island-av. cars, which pass the door every few minutes.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN plan, 163 and 165 South Clark-st.—Has elegant furnished rooms for transients or permanents. A few rooms can still be obtained for the Knights Templar Convention. Apply immediately by letter or telegram.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—$1.50 and $2 per day; $6 to $8 per week; day-board, $4.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, TRIBUNE BLOCK—THE largest European hotel in the city; rooms from 75 cents to $2 per day.

Country.

LIPPINCOTT'S FOX LAKE HOTEL, SITUATED on the banks of the well-known and beautiful Fox Lake, Lake County, Ill., two hours' ride from Chicago. Every comfort, table first-class, colored cooks, waiters, and musicians; hotel new, all the conveniences, large and elegant parlors, etc.; dining-room second to none; large 14-foot porches all round the house; best fishing and boating in the State, with plenty of fresh air and pure water. Liberal terms to parties and families desiring to spend a few weeks with us. Communication with Chicago twice a day. For further particulars apply to COL. O. LIPPINCOTT, 79 East Randolph-st., second floor, Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

FOR ROOMS AND BOARD DURING THE CONclave apply to A. J. BURBANK, Renting Agency, Room 3 Tribune Building.

WE FURNISH BOARD AND ROOMS IN ALL parts of the city; transients accommodated. Home Boarding and Room Directory, Room 13, 124 Clark-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, BY 1ST September; rooms, with board, on the North Side; private family preferred. References required. Q 73, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE, BY GENTLEMAN and wife, now or after 19th inst.; room on first or second floor; private family preferred; near street railroad. References. Address Q 74, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND CHILD desire a nice room and board on North Clark-st., or near by preferred. Address Q 84, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST WASHINGton-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices, or will exchange. Cash advances made.

AT 58 WEST MADISON-ST., H. B. HILL HAS AN assortment of family carriages, phaetons, and buggies at very low prices.

WANTED—HORSE AND CARRIAGE TO KEEP for a few weeks. Any one going away or otherwise desiring to leave a rig in careful and responsible hands, please address or call on J A S, Room 10 Howland Block, Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TEAM; young, sound, and kind, weight 1,050 to 1,100, dark color; must be warranted by responsible party. Address, giving full particulars, W 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND ONE-HORSE platform-spring truck, suitable to carry thirty or forty hundred weight. Must be cheap and in first-class order. State where can be seen. Address Q 83, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FOR THE PARADE OF KNIGHTS Templar, 13 windows at $10 to $15 each, on Wabash-av., if secured this week. Address 258 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FOR ADOPTION—A GIRL BABY NOT over 3 months old. Address Y 84, Tribune office.

310 AND 311 MICHIGAN-AV., LAKE FRONT, between Harmon and Eldridge-courts. Very eligible seats on first and second balconies; fine view of encampment and parade.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A PENMAN WHO WRITES A VERY fine, clear hand, and thoroughly familiar with office work. A permanent position for a competent man. Address A. W., 108 Park place, Akron, O.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN druggist and apothecary (middle-aged man preferred) to take charge of a drug store. Must have No. 1 testimonials as to his ability and character. Apply at 633 Noble-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUG CLERK, single man, who can speak German; must be steady, of good habits, and come well recommended. For address, call on or write to MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., 52 and 54 Lake-st.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE PAPER HOUSE, city salesman; not particular about being acquainted with the business, but if not an extra good penman and a live man no attention will be paid to answers. Address Q 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART YOUNG MAN (GERman) 18 to 20 years old as clerk in a dry-goods and notion store. Address Q 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS grocery clerk; must be of good address and fully competent to take charge of a first-class grocery and tea house. The best of reference required. Address Q 76, Tribune office, appointing interview.

WANTED—AT 580 WEST INDIANA-ST., GROcery clerk; one not afraid to make himself useful.

WANTED—BY A LARGE ESTABLISHMENT, A first-class short-hand writer, expert on type-writer preferred; a person that suits can have a steady situation and good pay. Give references and state capabilities. Address Q 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN, WELL EDUcated and of good character for a mercantile position; good salary. Address Q 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRUGGIST. ADdress, with reference, experience, age, and salary required, Lock-Box 2223, Cheyenne, Wyo. T. GEO. W. HOYT.

Trades.

WANTED—2 HORSESHOERS, 1 FIREMAN, 1 floorman. H. McCARTNEY, Hyde Park-av. and Fifty-fifth-st., Hyde Park.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER IN CITY IMMEDIately; good wages. Apply at 383 West Madison.

WANTED—COMPETENT ENGINEER. INQUIRE between 8 and 9 a. m. at 225 South Water-st.

WANTED—A WOODWORKER AT 245 MICHIgan-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CARPENTERS AT Gardner House, Wednesday noon, with joiners' tools.

WANTED—100 CARPENTERS, CORNER OF Peck-court and Wabash-av.; bring tools for rough work. JOHN S. HEWSON.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—IN A HARDWARE STORE, YOUNG man to drive delivery-wagon; must be strong, careful, and willing. Address, stating salary wanted and age, with references, X 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN ON STOCK AT 422 WEST MADIson-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR RAILROADS, saw-mills, rolling-mills, farms, blast-furnace, and other work in Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois; wages, $1.50 to $1.75 per day; board, $3.50 per week; free fare for all; 100 for lumber-yards in the city. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR the Black Hills Extension in Dakota; next gang leaves Thursday, 10 a. m.; free fare. CHRISTAIN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois; 200 rock men, including drillers and blasters; 200 for stone quarries; 200 for saw-mills, and 25 teamsters, 5 hostlers, 2 washers, and 100 to work in lumber yards in the city. Free transportation to all works by applying at once to M. G. ENRIGHT & CO., 73 South Canal.

WANTED—ALL THE GOOD LABORERS I CAN get for the C. & N. W. Company, in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan; $1.50 per day; free fare. J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—500 ABLE-BODIED MEN TO WORK on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad; none but first-class laborers need apply. For further particulars inquire of WM. C. MASTEN, 54 La Salle-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO CANVASS CITY grocery trade; only experienced men need apply. Address S 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE LIFE OF GEN. Garfield by the Hon. A. G. Riddle. The standard work. TYLER & CO., 69 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART AMERICAN BOY, one who resides with his parents, in one of the best dry goods houses in the city. Address, in own handwriting, Q 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHORT-HAND writer; salary moderate. Address N 6, Tribune.

WANTED—A YOUNG, ACTIVE MAN TO TAKE care of paper stock; only one experienced in paper business need apply. Address Q 37, Tribune.

WANTED—STATE AND COUNTY AGENTS FOR the United States election map. JAY ANDREWS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A NEAT BOY AS ASSISTANT IN dental office; must live with parents. Address, stating age, Q 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS—18 SAMPLE FREE. MEN clear $70 a week with our goods on small capital. Exclusive territory; business permanent; no license required; experience unnecessary; no boys wanted; papers for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL "LIFE OF GEN. Garfield." Everybody wants a copy. G. W. BORLAND & CO., 103 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—I WILL GUARANTEE A STEADY and lucrative business to honest, active, and pushing agents, male and female. No books or sewing-machines. None but those meaning business need address Q 77, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT W. W. KIMBALL'S,
CORNER STATE AND ADAMS-STS., CHICAGO.
Can be found the following well-known instruments:
KIMBALL ORGANS.
KIMBALL ORGANS.
W. W. KIMBALL PIANOS.
W. W. KIMBALL PIANOS.
W. W. KIMBALL PIANOS.
W. P. EMERSON PIANOS.
W. P. EMERSON PIANOS.
W. P. EMERSON PIANOS.
W. P. EMERSON PIANOS.
KRANICH & BACH PIANOS.
KRANICH & BACH PIANOS.
SHONINGER ORGANS.
SHONINGER ORGANS.
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS.
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS.
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS.
KIMBALL CHIME ORGANS.
KIMBALL EUREKA ORGANS.
KIMBALL CAPELLA ORGANS.
KIMBALL CHAPEL ORGANS.
SOLD FOR CASH
OR INSTALLMENTS.
EVERY INSTRUMENT
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE.
2D-HAND INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE
255, 257, AND 259 STATE-ST.

FISCHER
UPRIGHT
PIANOS—
For upwards of forty years this old and reliable firm have manufactured the best moderate-priced piano in the market. Sold only by LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

LYON & HEALY
UPRIGHT
PIANOS—
Mr. Paul Becker, who for the past quarter of a century has stood in the front rank of musical educators, says: "I beg to congratulate you on the remarkably refined and singing quality of tone, and, no doubt, to you very valuable resonater. I was also much pleased with the action and generally superior quality of the finish. In this elegant little instrument you seem to me to have solved the great desideratum of a superior piano at a low price." LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

PIANO BUYERS WILL FIND IT FOR THEIR advantage to visit our warerooms before purchasing. We exhibit the largest assortment of instruments of any single house in the country, and are prepared to make prices so low and terms so easy that none need be without an instrument. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

STEINWAY'S
STEINWAY'S
MATCHLESS PIANOS,
MATCHLESS PIANOS.
Sold only by
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—TWO HUNDRED CHOICE UPRIGHT pianos, including Steinway, Fischer, and Lyon & Healy at moderate rentals. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

1,000 PIANOS AND ORGANS, INCLUDING the famous Decker Bros., Haines, Mathushek, and Story & Camp pianos, and Estey organs. We have decided to sell during the next 60 days on terms so easy and prices so low that all can purchase. Organs at $5 and pianos at $10 monthly payments. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

AM PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON DIAmonds, watches, jewelry, etc. LIPMAN'S Loan Office, 151 Clark-st., near Madison. For sale, diamonds, watches, and jewelry. Cash paid for old gold, silver, and precious stones. Business confidential.

ANY SUM OF MONEY LOANED ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities. W. N. ALLEY, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 41.

ANY AMOUNTS, LARGE OR SMALL, LOANED on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal; rates reasonable. Rooms 19 and 20, 102 Washington-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, without removal, pianos, warehouse receipts, and other securities. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal; also on all good securities. 96 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MINING—INVEST AT MY RISK. WILL SECURE an investment of $2,500; another of $625, with city real estate. Address O 43, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITHout removal. PARRY, 150 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON INSIDE IMPROVED real estate in sums of $500 and larger amounts. ROBERT H. WALKER, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—ON GOOD REAL ESTATE SECURITY, $2,000 and $1,000. PHILIP MYERS, Room 13, 164 Randolph-st.

6 PER CENT—WE ARE LOANING MONEY AT this rate on productive Chicago real estate. DEAN & PAYNE, agents, Room 13, 101 Washington-st.

$2,000 OR LESS TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property at lowest rates. M. J. DUNNE, Attorney, 99 Madison-st., Room 10.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing at GELDER'S, 1710 State-st. (old No. 864). Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1861.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free. Fifteen years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; German preferred; good wages will be paid. Apply at 2725 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 398 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A good girl to cook, wash, and iron.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 4 GOOD GIRLS FOR kitchen at Gardner House.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; $3.50 per week. Apply in bank, 154 Lake-st.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL FOR SMALL FAMily; prefer Scotch or English, and recently over. Apply at 49 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS NEAT GIRL FOR general housework in a small family. 354 Ontario-st.

WANTED—AT 551 NORTH CLARK-ST., GIRL TO do general housework.

WANTED—AT THE FARWELL HOUSE—SOME No. 1 dining-room girls and a good ironer for the laundry. Will pay good wages. Corner of Halsted and Jackson-st.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Wages $4. Apply at 3020 South Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT WORK in a small private family. Apply at 352 Flournoy-st., West Division.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO PASTRY WORK. No. 77 East Adams-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; good pay to good girl. Apply at 2229 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A WHITE OR COLORED WOMAN for kitchen-work, at 59 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND A DINING-room girl, at 813 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 2453 Prairie-av. Call any time after to-day.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; German preferred. Call at 2619 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, PARTLY WASH and iron. 1615 Michigan-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SHIRTMAKERS; EXPERIENCED hands may work at home. HURSSELL & WHEAT, 384 West Madison-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED WET-NURSE without a child. Apply at 30 Oakwood boulevard.

WANTED—NURSE FOR YOUNG CHILD. REFerences. 281 Michigan-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS—ANY NUMBER—TO-day; cheerful workers; prime places; big pay. Registry, 275 West Monroe-st. (Bureau of Literature).

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIan girls for private families, hotels, and boarding houses at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A NURSE, HOUSEKEEPER, AND cook; wages, $7 a week. MRS. GLEASON, 1583 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 416 WABASH-AV. 6 GIRLS TO DO dining-room work; $4 per week; steady employment.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOVERNESS—A GENTLEMAN WHO has recently lost his wife by death desires a governess to take charge of his daughter, 6 years old. She must be a lady of refinement and education, and possess a full knowledge of the care of children, not under 35 years of age, and without incumbrances of any kind. Her references must be unexceptionable. Letters of application are solicited, which should contain nativity, age, history of past life, together with names of references. Address Q 96, Tribune office.

[Applicants for the position above advertised for may rest assured that this is a bona-fide advertisement.]—ED. TRIBUNE.

WANTED—LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE with good canvassers for life-insurance by W. H. WELLS, Room 4 Howland Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—TWO WOMEN TO GO A SHORT distance into the country to clean house; wages $4 per week and board. Apply at Room 13 Methodist Church Block, from 11 to 12 Wednesday.

WANTED—A FRENCH PERSON; ONE WHO reads and writes correctly; prefer one who speaks only French. Inquire at 1916 Michigan-av., from 3 to 4.

WANTED—THREE GOOD HAIR-WORK VENtilators and one weaver. Call at 74 State-st. J. GRAY.

WANTED—LADY COPYIST—ONE WHO HAS some knowledge of shorthand preferred. Work light. Good pay. Address Q 45, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO has had many years' experience in the successful conduct of his own mercantile affairs, being now out of business, would take a situation or charge of business where experience, integrity, character, and good habits are deemed essential factors. References. Address X 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COPYIST, ENTRY, OR shipping clerk; fine penman, quick at figures; will work for moderate salary. References given. Address Q 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OF ANY KIND IN STORE or office by a competent, experienced general office clerk; will work for very moderate salary in permanent position. References first-class. Address X 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE BOOT and shoe house to learn the business; ten years' general business experience and best of reference. Address Q 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (German) to learn the drug business; has six months' experience. Address S 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A dry-goods store; is good salesman and stockkeeper, and not afraid of hard work. Address Y 86, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM cutter; 13 years in last place. Best city reference. Address S 9, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGH, GOOD groom and coachman. Address Z 37, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a young man well acquainted with his business, and not afraid of work. Good references if required. Q 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO understands the care of horse and carriage. Address X 7, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DAY OR NIGHT watchman or janitor of some building; objects to the country. J. KEELY, 638 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL FOR second work in private family or boarding-house; no postal cards. Please call, for two days, at 1910½ South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEEDISH GIRL in an American family; just came from the old country. Q 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL AS cook and laundress. Please address or call at 143 North Rucker-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE GIRL for general house work in private family. References. Call, for three days, at 164 West Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK and help at sewing. Apply at 151 Lincoln-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family. Apply at 31 Cornell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK; is a competent nurse. Best of city references. Please call at 185 East Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN NICE, PRIVATE family as cook and laundress by a competent girl with first-class references. Call at 301 Thirtieth.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS—one as cook and one as second-girl. Call at 77 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPITAL CANAdian girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Good references. Call at 2129 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework or cooking in private family. Call for two days at 53 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR SECOND WORK and sewing, by a very good, capable girl. Has good references. Call at 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework. First-class references. 145 Twentieth-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady to take care of children and to assist in plain sewing. Call for three days at 309 North Market-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY an intelligent and reliable person; city or country; would do all the work for two or three in family; no washing. Address P.-O. Box 784, Evanston, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper. Can give good reference. Address S 44, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK, COMPETENT FOR work, hotel or restaurant. First-class references. Registry, 275 West Monroe (Bureau of Literature.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—CAPABLE WISCONSIN girls, skillful, cheerful, strong; housework, cooking. Registry, 275 West Monroe-st. (Bureau of Literature).

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 COOKS, 3 COOKS and laundress, 5 general housework. Best city references. Families wanting good reliable help should call at 2116 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY 25 YEARS of age in a private family as companion; is willing to do the family sewing. Reference given if required. Address S 41, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY SPEAKING ENglish, will give lessons to ladies and children at very reasonable rates. Good references. Address Q 17, Tribune office.

MME. KURTZE'S ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC art, oratory, and languages, 1319 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AT present with relatives in Chicago, as governess in a refined family; has an experience of several years, and first-class references. Address R 70, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A GERMAN TEACHER of 10 years' experience desires a position in a school, or as governor in private family to teach German and music. Best references given. Address R 2, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC., AT LOW CASH PRICES,
On easy payments.
Splendid stock. Fair dealing.
Open evenings.
J. W. & J. E. STOREY, 233 State-st.

THE UNION FURNITURE CO., 503 AND 505 WEST Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments; low prices; easy terms.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A FULL CABINET FLORENCE sewing-machine. 2345 Calumet-av.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

BISHOP VAIL, of Topeka, Kas., is at the Pacific.

JOHN B. HENDERSON, of St. Louis, is at the Pacific.

JOHN S. MCDONALD, of Fond du Lac, is at the Sherman.

W. F. HUNTLING, of McGregor, Ia., is at the Sherman.

G. N. RICHMOND, of Appleton, Wis., is at the Sherman.

JUDGE CHARLES F. IRWIN, of Placerville, Cal., is at the Tremont.

JOSEPH HOWARD, of the New York *Herald*, is registered at the Palmer.

J. A. BENTLEY, Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, is at the Tremont.

CAPT. W. N. BROWN, of the Tabor Light Cavalry, Leadville, is at the Palmer.

CHARLES B. PECK, General Manager, and L. E. Snively, General Freight Agent, of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad, are at the Tremont.

BRIG.-GEN. A. H. TERRY and Col. E. W. Smith, U. S. A., are at the Pacific on their way East on official business. They will visit Washington on their way.

SENATORS KIRKWOOD, of Iowa, and Plumb, of Kansas, registered at the Pacific yesterday morning on their way home from the New York conference.

REGULAR mail service on the Wabash Railroad was started yesterday between Chicago and St. Louis and all intermediate stations. The morning mail-train leaves at 7:30 a. m.

J. C. CLARK, Vice-President and General Manager of the Jackson Railroad, and Charles F. Hatch, General Superintendent of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, are at the Pacific.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 74 degrees; 10 a. m., 75; 12 m., 78; 3 p. m., 77; 7 p. m., 72. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.49; 7 p. m., 29.54.

CHARLES MCNAMEE, a deaf and dumb boy, 8 years of age, while playing near his home at No 104 Marble place at 7:15 last evening, was run down by a grocery wagon, the driver of which is unknown. He was injured about the head and face.

HENRY HATCH, driver of street-car No. 115 on the Indiana street line, was overcome by heat at 1:30 yesterday afternoon. He was attended at O. L. Jenks' drug-store, No. 182 North Clark street, and was thence sent to his home, No. 687 Indiana street.

THE Memorial League and Building Association held an adjourned meeting last evening at the Palmer House, L. G. Perce in the chair. The Amusement Committee reported a partial list of entertainments to be given after the campaign closes. Several new members were elected, and considerable routine business was transacted, after which the meeting adjourned until the first Tuesday in September.

THE lumber measurers having advanced their prices from $4 to $5 per day, the lumber inspectors (the bosses) held a meeting Monday evening and advanced the scale of prices for inspecting lumber, which went into effect yesterday, and is as follows: Sixteen cents per 1,000 feet for straight, instead of 13 cents; 18 cents per 1,000 feet for two kinds, instead of 15 cents; 4 cents for lath, instead of 3 cents.

THE funeral of the late Edward Emerson yesterday was quite numerously attended by the old settlers. Among those present were James Couch, Stephen F. Gale, William Lock, John Beers, Samuel Beecher, F. A. Bryan, L. S. Warner, John L. Wilson, I. M. Adams, H. L. Markenbaugh, S. M. Clement, George Woodard, A. McAllister, James Miller, D. F. Haskell, and others. The Rev. Mr. Bristol, of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, conducted the services in a very impressive manner. The remains were taken to Graceland Cemetery.

DENIS COSTELLO, employed as a switchman on engine No. 241 on the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern Railroad, was fatally injured at 7 o'clock yesterday morning by being crushed between the engine and a passenger train standing in the yard. He was riding on the rear end of the engine, which was backed into the train. He died at the County Hospital, whither he was taken for treatment. Costello was 24 years of age, American, single, and boarded at the corner of Twelfth and State streets. His parents live at Detroit, and he is not known to have had any relatives living here.

THE Executive Committee of the Photographers' Association met at Rocher's studio yesterday afternoon to complete arrangements for the forthcoming National Convention at the Pacific Hotel in this city on the 23d inst. On the evening preceding the meeting of the Convention there will be a free public exhibition in the Appellate Court-room of specimens of the photographers' work by prominent artists in the United States. Tuesday the Convention will meet for business, and will be in session three or four days. Tuesday evening Prof. Mapes will give a magic-lantern exhibition in Fairbank Hall, tickets to which will be furnished to local photographers for themselves and friends. Slides will be exhibited by many of the visiting photographers. It is proposed to treat the members of the Convention to a steamboat excursion, or a ride on the boulevards. A banquet will also be given by the local Association.

ST. GEORGE'S PICNIC.

The twenty-first annual excursion and picnic of St. George's Society took place yesterday at Emmerich's Park, Washington Heights, and was fully as successful as its predecessors, both in point of numbers and general enjoyment. About 500 people left the city on the 9:30 a. m. train, and about 200 more followed on the noon train, while quite a number took advantage of the excellent facilities for driving out in carriages and buggies.

The grounds were very lively during the day, and the usual number of "chuck-a-luck" men and itinerant gamblers were on hand with their lay-outs to entrap the unwary. Contrary to their expectations, however, there were but few speculators in the party, and they failed to reap a very rich harvest. The lager-beer stands did not do much of a business, and no drunken persons were seen on the grounds during the day. On the contrary, everything passed off in a quiet and orderly manner, and the police force from the city was not needed. The Great Western Light Guard Band discoursed music during the day for those who chose to dance.

About 2 o'clock a fine lunch was served in President Gooch's tent to about fifty of his friends. Champagne flowed like water, and the repast was heartily enjoyed by the hungry picnickers. At the conclusion of the meal President Gooch announced the following toasts and responses, which met with the hearty applause of the company: "Queen Victoria," song, "God Save the Queen"; "President Hayes," the Rev. Henry G. Perry, Chaplain of the Day; "Our Sister Societies," Prof. Delafontaine; "St. George's Society," Mr. John C. W. Bailey. After singing several national airs, the little party dispersed.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the crowd adjourned to a neighboring field to witness the regulation sports, which consisted of races for boys and girls, sack races, wheelbarrow races, etc., and each event was hotly contested. These finished, the picnickers amused themselves in various ways until train-time, and returned to the city tired out, but happy and satisfied.

THE CITY-HALL.

THE Committee on Railroads is called for tomorrow.

THE Treasurer yesterday received $3,131 from the Collector, $265 from the Controller, and $1,519 from the Water Department.

OFFICER FIFE, who had a hearing a few days ago, charged with incivility, was yesterday exonerated by the Superintendent of Police.

THE telegraph-poles along Clark street, between Twelfth and Sixteenth streets, were being transferred to Dearborn street yesterday, by order of the Superintendent of Streets.

THE Mayor was in receipt of a dispatch from the Democratic nominee for Vice-President yesterday asking him to speak at Logansport Saturday. He will not do so, for he has to be here Monday.

ALD. MCGRATH has not yet been assigned to any committee-work, but, in accordance with the old-established usage in the Council, he will act upon such committees as the Alderman he succeeds was appointed to. He will be recognized, therefore, as Chairman of the Committee on Bridewell, and as a member of the Committees on Schools and Printing.

ALD. BURLEY introduced a resolution of inquiry at the last meeting of the Council as to the authority for erecting telegraph-poles along North Clark street. An examination of the records shows that the Bell Telephone Company was, by ordinance, some time ago granted permission to erect poles on the North Side on certain streets, excepting La Salle street, and all streets east of Clark, and that the work in question has been done by a permit from the Department of Public Works.

THE City Engineer yesterday visited the site of the proposed viaduct over the railroad tracks at the foot of Randolph street, and found that obeying the ordinance under which the work is to be done would result in establishing an illegal grade at the west end of the structure, and also in making the viaduct practically useless. He recommended the lowering of the centre of the viaduct about two feet, and the sinking of the tracks underneath, as the best possible remedy for the difficulty, and it is probable that his suggestions will be acted upon.

THE Mayor and the Corporation Counsel had an extended argument yesterday, in which the former tried to persuade the latter that Ald. Smyth and Swift had made a catspaw of him in the matter of his opinion in the Stauber-McGrath trouble. The Mayor told him that he had done wrong in saying that the returns were proper returns,—thus giving the Council a handle,—and suggested that he might have dodged the question; to which Mr. Adams replied that he had done his duty fairly and squarely, and in saying what he had he had been governed by the law. The Mayor could not be convinced, however, but that a great mistake had been made, and after an hour's talk they were as far from agreeing as ever. His Honor had abundant opportunity during the talk to refer, at least, to the canal question, as Mr. Adams' absence has been an excuse for his doing nothing for several weeks, but the subject was not broached.

BIDS are invited to-day for improving the following streets: Clybourn avenue, from Racine to Fullerton; Ellis avenue, Douglas to Egan; Thirty-seventh street, Vincennes to Grand boulevard; Jackson street, Hoyne to Rockwell; Robey street, Lake to Harrison; Honoré street, Madison to Adams; Ashland avenue, Congress to Twenty-second; La Salle street, Quincy to Van Buren; Calumet avenue, Eighteenth to Twentieth; and Eighteenth street, from Indiana to Calumet. On the two last named streets a top dressing of crushed granit is to be used, and for La Salle street Medina stone is to take the place of wood. Bids will be opened the 23d.

THE Mayor does not think favorably of Ald. McGrath's proposition to redistrict the wards of the city. Although he does not hanker, he says, after having anything to do with the work, he thinks that the Committee should be differently constituted, and that he should be one of the members. He would give the West Side double the representation on the Committee that he would give the other divisions, beside adding himself to it. Ald. Clark was spoken to on the subject, but he differed with the Mayor, and was satisfied with the Committee as it was. He, however, had not studied out the question of redistricting, but as a first thought suggested the obliteration of the river, and having the wards run east and west from the lake to the city limits.

AMONG the building permits issued yesterday were the following: One to C. Catlin, to erect a two-story dwelling, Belden avenue, near Hurlbut street, to cost $5,000; one to P. Apfel, to erect a two-story dwelling, corner of Sophia and Hurlbut streets, to cost $4,000; one to H. J. Howland, to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 510 Webster avenue, to cost $5,000; one to J. Rohn, to erect a one-story cottage, corner of Leavitt and Oakley streets, to cost $2,000; one to W. Hahne, to erect a three-story store and dwelling, No. 268 Sedgwick street, to cost $4,000; one to J. P. Smith, to erect a three-story dwelling, No. 1503 Michigan avenue, to cost $15,000; and one to J. H. Rhode, to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 130 Fremont street, to cost $3,500.

A LADY complained to the Mayor yesterday with tears in her eyes, and pleaded with him to close the gambling dens. She said her husband had lost several hundred dollars in one of the dens a few days ago, but she did not know which one. She wanted the money back, of course, and to see all such places closed up, but the only satisfaction she got was the assurance that if the dens continued to harbor her husband the Mayor would close them up. Subsequently, Mike McDonald called to see his Honor, and the question of gambling was alluded to, though Mike's business was of an entirely different nature. The interview was lengthy and spirited, and the result, as affecting gamblers, was, that Mike was given to understand that there would be a general pulling of all gambling-houses at an early day. Mike will be ready for it, no doubt.

THE National Board of Health is doing great injustice to Chicago by misstatements in the weekly bulletin issued by it. Chicago and St. Louis are both put down as having a population of 500,000, and the comparison of mortality, based on these figures, shows the death rate, to be against Chicago; while the truth is, a comparison based on the actual population of St. Louis, 340,000, shows that more deaths in a thousand occur there than here. As this bulletin goes all over the world, it leads people to believe that Chicago is a very unhealthy place, whereas the contrary is the fact. There is much indignation here at the inaccuracy of the bulletin, and if the National Board's figures as to other cities are as wide of the mark, it might as well abandon the publication of the "weekly report," for it will not subserve the purpose intended.

A BRIDGE-TENDER ROW.

The tenders of the Kinzie street bridge have a nice little quarrel on their hands, and, if the story of one of them—Richard Russell—told to the Mayor yesterday be true, there is abundant room for reform. Russell says that John Foley, a saloonkeeper, draws the pay for turning the bridge, and that a few weeks ago Matt Colfer, whom he hires, hired Russell to assist him. He worked faithfully until he had earned $22.50, he says, and, upon asking for his pay, was knocked down, kicked in the face, and beaten black and blue, and now he not only wants his Honor to see that he gets his money, but calls his attention to the fact that, while Foley does not come near the bridge, he is drawing $66 from the city every month. If things are as represented, the work on the bridge, it would seem, is being farmed out by Foley, and Colfer is doing what he can in the way of getting second profits by hiring men to help him and then refusing to pay them. The complaint is to be looked into at once, and if it be true that Foley is getting $66 a month for doing nothing the city can easily save that amount.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

AT the Sub-Treasury yesterday $20,000 was received and $6,000 paid out in silver. No gold is being paid out at present, as the banks have a great demand from the country for greenbacks of the lower denominations, and these are paid out in lieu of gold at the Sub-Treasury.

THE collections for customs duties yesterday amounted to $14,583. Following is the list of dutiable goods received: C. R. Osborne & Co., 10 casks lime-juice; James Turner, 204 boxes tin-plate; Chicago Stamping Company, 54 boxes tin-plate; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 2,323 boxes tin-plate; Chapin & Gore, 300 barrels ale and porter; Fuller and Fuller, 3 barrels fir balsam; Fowler Bros., 2,157 sacks salt; Mallin, Krodt & Co., 100 drums caustic soda; Lantry & Co., 1 case rosaries; P. Naughton, 2 cases books; Field, Benedict & Co. 5 bales woolens; Harvey Bros., 1 case hosiery; Metzler, Rothschild & Co., 7 cases pipes, etc.; R. H. Law & Co., 39 casks grease; I. T. Reeling & Co., 1 case books.

DEAD ANIMALS.

THE HORSE.

Here is a sample complaint which reached the Health Office yesterday:

DR. DEWOLFE: There lays a horse already four days, and we would like to have it away right off. That is a shame for the health officers in Chicago to take so much money, and don't do anything for it.

Officer Merki at once hallooed through the telephone to the "dead-horse man," and told him that he thought the horse in question was on Bickerdike street, which did not help matters much. The street was finally found, however, and so was the horse.

THE DOG.

The Mayor yesterday received the following communication:

To the Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago: May it please your Honor that on or about Thursday, the 5th day of August, 1880, a certain party, to the subscriber unknown, on the corner of Jackson and Dearborn streets, did shoot seven times through the body of a large black retriever dog, for what purpose is to the subscriber unknown, except to destroy said animal; and

Whereas, said party has left the body of said dog at the place where said shooting occurred, or near the same,—to-wit: in the alley behind the livery-stable adjacent thereunto, and near to the residence of your subscriber; and

Whereas, said body stinketh, and is an offense not only to the residents in that locality in general, but unto your subscriber in particular;

Your petitioner humbly prays that your Honor will give the necessary directions to have said dog removed ere the atmosphere at said locality be impregnated with the gaseous effluvium from his pestilential carcass, and the residents in general, and your subscriber in particular, suffer therefrom. And your petitioner will ever pray, etc. Respectfully, JOHN HOLLAND.

BOARD OF TRADE.

NOTHING SETTLED ABOUT A NEW HALL.

A few weeks ago a special committee, consisting of John R. Bensley, C. E. Culver, W. J. Pope, H. W. Rogers, and John B. Lyon, were appointed by the President of the Board of Trade to thoroughly consider the question of enlarged and more accessible quarters. In response to their invitation, the Chamber of Commerce—a distinct organization, which owns the property used by the Board of Trade—appointed a conference committee, consisting of George C. Walker, William Dickinson, C. L. Raymond, Lyman Blair, and Charles Comstock. The two Committees met for the first time Monday afternoon at the office of Mr. Charles E. Culver. Mr. John R. Bensley was appointed Chairman. The Committee on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce wanted to know exactly what the Board of Trade wanted. They were prepared to do all in their power to comply with the wishes and requirements of the Board. The Committee of the latter rejoined that more room and better facilities for getting to it was the object of their deliberations. Had the C. of C. any plans to submit.

The C. of C. did not have any. They supposed that the B. of T. would make a specific demand.

A couple of gentlemen made an uninteresting allusion to the Cochrane plan of connecting the Chamber of Commerce with the Colehour Building across the court, but as the latter property is in litigation it was tacitly resolved that the scheme would not work, and no examination of the plans was entered upon. It appears that Mr. Cochrane, who was the architect of the Chamber of Commerce building, drew up the plans without solicitation.

After an informal discussion of the subject in a very general way, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

It will be two months at least before the Committee will be in shape to make any report to the Board. They propose to give the subject a thorough investigation, and make an examination of all the sites suggested for a new building.

The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company contemplate making a proposition at an early date to lease in perpetuity or sell the lot on the southeast corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, which is now occupied by a row of wooden shanties used as coffee-houses and cheap restaurants.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

The annual appropriation of the Board of Education of District No. 2, which was made at the last meeting, is $70,000 for the payment of bonds, interest, and current expenses for the year, and $30,000 for building new school-houses, two of which will probably be erected this season,—one at the Stock-Yards and the other in the Hyde Park portion of Englewood. The High-School hall, in the upper story of the High-School building, is being divided into school rooms, with a broad stairway to take the place of the narrow ones.

The Garfield and Arthur Club hold a meeting at the Hose House Thursday evening to hear the report of the Committee on Rules.

The members of the Englewood Veteran Club who attended the Galesburg reunion were very bitter in their expressions against the managers of the reunion, and gave vent to their feelings Monday evening at the regular meeting of the Club. They claim that five or six men whom they pretend to be able to name pocketed the money which should have been used to make the camp and rations acceptable to the veterans on the ground.

An effort is being made to organize an artillery company in Englewood.

THE COURTS.

DISSOLVED.

The dark-hued population of Chicago were out in full force yesterday afternoon in Judge Moran's court-room to enjoy a dry motion to dissolve an injunction. Last Saturday a bill was filed in the Circuit Court by a lodge of colored Masons, groaning under the terrible name of the Grand Consistory of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, Thirty-second Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and was for the purpose of preventing William L. Dutton and others from conferring the Consistory degrees on the colored population of Illinois. The complainants alleged that the Grand Lodge had conferred sole power on them to confer these degrees, and that the defendants were interfering with a very valuable privilege. A temporary injunction was granted when the bill was filed, and yesterday a motion was made to dissolve it. It appeared on the argument that the defendants constituted the Grand Lodge themselves. The Judge held that the complainants were a purely voluntary association, and that it had been expressly held by the Supreme Court that courts could not interfere one way or another in such cases. The action of defendants might be the basis of an action for damages, but if so, on this ground also a court of equity could not act, and the remedy, if any, was at law. The injunction would therefore be dissolved. This seemed to be rather disappointing to the majority of those present, and the Sublime Princes filed sadly out, bearing their Royal Secret, and rather feeling as though they had not had enough for their money.

HABEAS-CORPUS CASES.

Yesterday Judge Moran had the heaviest field day in habeas-corpus cases that any Judge ever enjoyed in Cook County, and the writ of right was called into requisition in not less than seven cases. Three cases had been set before him to start with, and four new ones were begun. The first and most important case was that of Ann Sullivan, who was arrested last week on a charge of killing an unknown man at No. 119 South Canal street.

Angus Curry was called on behalf of the people, and testified that he saw a man at No. 119 South Canal street come out and fall in front of the saloon, and Mrs. Sullivan came out and threw a beer keg on the man. Witness at the time was standing at the door of No. 123 South Canal street. The man gave a groan, and in a few minutes crawled up towards the side of the saloon. He afterwards saw the same man dead at the Morgue. He was positive that the beer keg thrown by Mrs. Sullivan hit the man on his body.

Thomas Fitzgibbons, sailor, boarded with the Sullivans, and saw the man who was killed at the Sullivans' last Wednesday. Heard a conversation between Mrs. Sullivan and deceased over 75 cents which deceased owed for drinks. Witness was eating his dinner at the time, and heard or saw nothing further. Afterward saw the man lying on the sidewalk outside the saloon. The man was intoxicated when he came into the saloon. He was a Frenchman, witness thought, but could not tell what he said to Mrs. Sullivan.

Miss Annie Kelly, of No. 117 South Canal street, testified that, on the 3d or 4th of August, she saw Mrs. Sullivan drag a man from her door and then throw a beer-keg on his breast. The man had one boot on, and Mrs. Sullivan got his other boot from the saloon and his hat, and threw them after him. Witness was up-stairs at her house and saw the occurrence from her window.

Joel Isaacs, of No. 13 Archer avenue, was passing Sullivan's saloon a week ago, when she saw Mrs. Sullivan dragging a man from the saloon. Next heard a thud, and turning, saw a beer keg roll off the man.

Jennie Cale, of No. 124 West Washington, was at Miss Kelly's and saw the beer keg thrown at the man by Mrs. Sullivan. When she threw the keg she said, "There, take that."

The case was then adjourned to 2 o'clock for the purpose of getting some delinquent witnesses. In the afternoon Officer Johnson was put on the stand and testified to seeing the deceased at the saloon, where he seemed very drunk, and when he was taken to the station he was too drunk to give his name.

Officer Burns testified that he took deceased to the station, and the latter showed but little more difficulty in walking than any intoxicated man. He was, however, too drunk to give his name when he got to the station, and was sent below. The further hearing was then postponed to this morning at 9 o'clock, on account of the absence of some witnesses, including the County Physician.

The habeas case of John Love was then taken up. The petition was also filed by Lizzie Bennett on behalf of William Love, and she stated that Love has been imprisoned the past week by Superintendent O'Donnell on a charge of being implicated in the McMahon murder. She thought there was no good ground to warrant his detention, and asked to have him released. After a little conference between the counsel and the Judge, it was agreed that Love should be discharged.

Another petition was filed by Abraham Porter, at present under arrest on a charge of robbery, preferred by Mrs. North. The man he is accused of robbing is not known, and he thinks the charge is so lacking in solidity that he ought not to be held any longer, especially as one Grand Jury has already been impaneled and discharged since his arrest without taking up his case.

The next applicant was Wallace Nye, who claims he does not know what he has been arrested for, and naturally wants to be released.

The last petition was filed by John Ryan, arrested in Evanston on a charge of being drunk, and fined $75 and costs. In default of payment he was sent to jail for forty days. The poor fellow has served out half his time, but the Judge ordered him sent back to serve out the remainder. The charge was that the warrants were defective, so that the imprisonment was illegal. This seems to be a specially hard case, as Ryan does not appear to be a hard citizen, and has a family who are dependent on him and suffering by his imprisonment.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Judge Moran will be in court Monday, Aug. 23, to docket remanded cases, where the notice required by statute has been given. On the second Monday of September the Judge will open court, and sit during that week to hear motions, demurrers, etc., to make law orders, and to try some cases that have been submitted. The third Monday in September will be the first day of the September term, and Judge Moran will begin his call with a jury of his old calendar, and continue until his old calendar is finished, when he will begin on his new one.

The next calendars for the Circuit Court will be made up as follows: All cases that have been remanded from the higher courts and redocketed since the making up of the last calendar, if noticed for trial, will be placed at the head of Judge Moran's calendar, and his calendar will also contain the even term numbers from about term No. 2,550.

Judge Rogers' calendar will commence at term No. 2,452, continuing with both odd and even term numbers to about 2,550, and from that on, including only the odd term numbers.

Trial notices must be filed on or before Friday, Sept. 10, and no notices need be filed for cases that are under term No. 2,452, except in remanded cases.

DIVORCES.

Martin Moore decided yesterday that four years' waiting for the return of his truant wife Bertine was all that could be required of him, either by law or equity, and hence his bill for divorce from her on the ground of desertion.

Julius Greenfeldt also makes the same complaint against his wife Lena, and asks for the same relief.

Charles E. Banks is a victim of a hasty marriage, and yesterday he told the penalty he has had to pay for his imprudence. He says that in October, 1878, at a boarding-house in Cleveland, he met one Lillie E. Simpson, and their acquaintance soon ripened into something more than friendship. She appeared to be a virtuous woman, and, believing her to be such, he proposed, and was immediately accepted. After their marriage, Oct. 20, 1878, they came to Chicago, and lived here happily until January last, when he learned that she for ten or twelve years before her marriage to him had been a dancing girl in a variety theatre, and an inmate of several houses of ill-fame. He claims this was such a tacit misrepresentation as to her character, and such a deception practiced on him, that he is entitled to have the marriage dissolved.

Edward Kleindienst filed a bill for divorce from Paulina Kleindienst on the ground of desertion and adultery.

CONFESSIONS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Michael Brand et al. v. Gottlieb and Christoph Schmidt, $470.50.—Same v. Robert Halse, $1,107.66.—James T. Vickery v. Leah F. Sawyer and T. L. Morgan, $140.—Heaton Owsley vs. Conrad Schnell, $167.50.

Buck & Rayner's Moth Powder destroys roaches, fleas, flies, and bedbugs.

Mothers, as a delightful sanitary measure always order the Cuticura Medicinal Soap.

THE EXPRESS WAR.

Further Details of the Fight Between the Pacific and American.

The Former and the United States Dividing the Territorial Business.

Interviews with the Express Managers in This City.

The announcement in yesterday's TRIBUNE that a serious war had broken out between Jay Gould's Pacific Express Company and the American Express Company, which was likely to cause serious complications among the Iowa pool lines, created considerable consternation in railroad circles. The fact that such a war had really broken out did not transpire until late Monday afternoon, when the Northwestern and Burlington Roads were informed by the American Express Company that it could no longer take business over their lines for points on the Union Pacific Railroad, as the Pacific Express Company, which had exclusive control of the Union Pacific's and the Wabash's express business, had issued orders to its agents to neither receive nor pay charges on business offered them by the American Express Company destined to a point that can only be reached by the Pacific Express Company. This information took the managers of the Northwestern and Burlington completely by surprise, as they had no previous intimation of such conflict. As their express traffic was exclusively done by the American Express Company, the action of the Pacific Express shut them out entirely from such business to points beyond Council Bluffs. The fight between the Pacific Express Company and the other express companies dates from the time that Gould organized the former, a year or so ago, to do the express business of the Wabash, Union Pacific, and other lines controlled by him, and the conflict has been carried on ever since between those lines; but it did not extend to Chicago, because the Pacific Express had no line to this city. The opening of the Wabash to this city Monday gave the needed connection to the Pacific Express, and the fight was at once inaugurated by the issuance of the orders above referred to. Heretofore the business to Council Bluffs from this city was done by the United States Express and the American Express, the former running over the Rock Island and the latter over the Northwestern and Burlington. The receipts from the express business did not go into the Iowa pool, but there was an arrangement between the three lines that the United States Express should carry 40 per cent of the Pacific business, and the American Express 60 per cent, which amounted to the same thing as a pool. This arrangement gave the Rock Island 40 per cent of the express business and the Burlington and Northwestern 30 per cent each. The opening of the Wabash to this city would of course have made a rearrangement necessary, as the Pacific Express would naturally demand a share of the business over the Wabash. It was believed by the Iowa pool lines that an amicable arrangement could be effected until the appearance of the Pacific Express Company's circular. The circular was not only directed against the American Express Company but also against the United States Express Company. It created surprise that the Pacific Express Company should thus boldly come out against both these powerful corporations and inaugurate a war with the three Iowa lines. It also looked strange that the order was being enforced against the American Express Company only, and not against the United States Express Company.

THE MYSTERY WAS EXPLAINED

yesterday morning when it transpired that the United States Express Company and the Pacific Express Company had pooled their issues and were jointly fighting the American Express. The Pacific Express has established its headquarters in the office of the United States Express. All the Pacific business is divided between these two Companies, the Pacific taking it for twelve hours and the United States for twelve hours alternately. This forces all the express business for points beyond Council Bluffs over the Wabash and Rock Island Roads, in both of which Gould is said to have a large interest. It is therefore not surprising that the charge is generally made that this war has been brought on by Gould to open an issue with the Northwestern and Burlington, and fears are expressed that he soon will extend the fight to all classes of business, and force everything that goes to the Pacific Coast over the Wabash and Rock Island. It has long been known that Gould has no love for the Iowa pool, and it looks as if he had simply been waiting for an opportune time to give it its death stroke. Still the officials of the Union Pacific and the Wabash, who claim to be in the confidence of Mr. Gould, say that such is not Mr. Gould's desire, and that this fight was simply inaugurated to retaliate for similar measures previously taken by the American Express Company. The General Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad in this city makes the following explanation of the affair:

"The Pacific Express Company has inaugurated no change in the established customs of express companies. It has simply extended its line to Chicago and adopted the rules in force long ago with the American, Adams, and United States Companies, which in brief are: 'We will carry all the way where we can.' The Pacific Express Company can now carry all the way from Chicago to certain States and Territories, and gives notice to the other Companies that it will do so. The American Express Company has excluded the United States Express Company from participation in its business between points on its 1,000 miles of lines in Nebraska and Chicago, not permitting the latter Company to carry from Chicago to the Missouri River for those points. The Pacific Express Company has been excluded also on business from St. Louis for American Express points west and north of Omaha, and both Companies have been excluded from territory controlled by the United States Express Company. In short, it is the established Express law that 'We will carry the entire distance where we can,' and refuse business from companies carried in violation of this principle. The Pacific Express Company will not hereafter receive business from other express companies originating at Chicago or Toledo, their Eastern termini, but from any point or points not reached by them there is no prohibition whatever, and the other companies can and probably will carry to the junction nearest to destination. There is no outrage, invasion, or war in the notice given by the Pacific Express Company. Neither is there an advance in charges or any reduction in facilities, but on the contrary an increase to the extent of one more line and train. If the other companies object to taking the medicine they have heretofore given, I do not think the press or the public are called upon to take it for them."

The above statement is no doubt the view of Gould himself, who is evidently the guiding spirit in the affair. Mr. Gould is playing the rôle of "Artful Dodger" again, and tries to show that he is solely actuated by a desire

TO BENEFIT THE PUBLIC,

and by the inauguration of this war he only increases the facilities for business at this point, and the press and public ought to laud him for his benevolence and unselfishness. Gould's agent claims that the other companies could take Pacific business to the nearest junction point, but the other companies say they can do no such thing, unless they carry the business for nothing, which they do not mean to do. How this will give Chicago increased facilities is hard to see. By Gould's scheme Chicago would have but one express line to the Pacific coast, as the Pacific and United States Companies have pooled issues, and all competition would be stopped.

The Gould people make one point that looks favorable to their side, and that is, they are simply retaliating upon the American Express, and their circular is simply a copy, only changing the names of the one issued by the American Express Company July 1, 1880. This is true, as will be seen by placing the two circulars side by side.

The Pacific Express Company's circular is dated Omaha, Aug. 9, 1880, and reads as follows:

Agents of this Company at common points with the American and United States Express Companies will hereafter decline to receive business from the public destined to points reached exclusively by, or only through, the American and United States Express Companies' lines.

Agents of this Company will also refuse to receive and pay charges on business offered them by the American and United States Express Companies destined to an exclusive point of this Company, or that can only be reached through our Company, which may have originated at a common point between this Company and the American and United States Express Companies, or at a common point with any other company and which company could have offered such business to our Company elsewhere.

The American Express Company's circular is dated New York, July 1, 1880, and reads as follows:

Agents of this Company at common points with the Pacific Express Company will hereafter decline to receive business from the public destined to points reached exclusively by, or only through, the Pacific Express Company's lines.

Agents of this Company will also refuse to receive and pay charges on business offered them by the Pacific Express Company destined to an exclusive point of this Company, or that can only be reached through our Company, which may have originated at a common point between this Company and the Pacific Express Company, or at a common point with any other company, and which latter Company could have offered such business to our company elsewhere.

If prepaid charges are offered our Company on such business, agents will require a rate equal to our regular tariff from original point of shipment to destination.

But the American Express people say that their circular was not intended to cover any through business from Chicago or other terminal points, but simply business from common local points, and Gould is now using their order simply to cover up his real designs, and make it appear that he is the aggrieved party.

The managers of the Burlington and Northwestern Railroads held a conference yesterday regarding the best means to be taken to secure their rights. They have decided to allow the United States and Pacific Express Companies no facilities to any points on their lines until this matter is fixed up and their roads receive the proper share of business to which they are entitled. A full statement of the affair was sent to Mr. C. E. Perkins, Vice-President of the Burlington, who is now in New York, and Mr. Fargo, of the American Express, who will also be in that city to-day, and it is presumed that they will see Mr. Gould with a view of settling the difficulty before it involves the railroad and express companies throughout the country in a conflict that will play havoc with the interests of their stock and bond holders.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF GETTING

a statement of the case from the Express Company's standpoint, a reporter for THE TRIBUNE called at the American office yesterday, where he found Mr. S. G. Seaton, the local agent, who readily gave his version of the conflict.

"At the time of the consolidation of the Pacific roads," said Mr. Seaton, "the Gould interest organized what is known as the Pacific Express Company, a joint stock corporation purporting to have $5,000,000 capital. The way in which the Company was organized, as I have been told by one of its officers, was something like this: The lines they operated would stock it up in the first place, and then they would pro rate on the profits or net earnings according to the mileage of the roads operated. Now, by the completion of the Wabash and its extension into Chicago, they have an inlet and an outlet at this point, and have notified us by circular that we must not receive any matter destined to exclusive points of the new company."

"How do you interpret the two clauses of the circular?"

"The first clause means just this: that they do business on the Union and Kansas Pacific, and that matter originating in Chicago for points on those lines which shall be received by our Company and transported to the Missouri River shall be declined by them; that they won't take the goods from us and complete the transportation, thus compelling us to decline business or lose our charges between here and the Missouri River. The other clause means that all business destined to the offices of the Wells, Fargo & Co. Express Company of California can only go over the Union Pacific Railroad and by the Pacific Express Company."

"What does the American propose to do about it?"

"We have no ambition, of course, to carry tonnage from here to the Missouri River for nothing. We shall simply

DECLINE TO RECEIVE IT

until some arrangement can be made."

"Will that not interfere largely with your business and the interests of shippers generally?"

"We are independent of the Pacific Express to all points on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, the Denver & Rio Grande, and the Narrow Gauge from Denver to Leadville, because those lines are operated by the Adams Express Company, who will receive any matter we may offer them in transit. This gives us an outlet to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, and all the more important points in Colorado. But we are shut out completely from all business destined to California, Oregon, Nevada, and Arizona."

"What steps has the American taken towards an adjustment of the matter?"

"It has been referred to the general officers of the Company, and we are simply awaiting instructions. Mr. Fargo went East Saturday to attend the funeral of his mother at Cooperstown, N. Y. He will probably be in New York to-morrow, and hold a conference with the officers of the Company. As for the Burlington and the Northwestern, they will not be willing that an express company operating their lines shall be shut out from receiving business for that territory, and the matter will be very apt to come to a head somehow or other."

From Mr. Harvey D. Covlin, Agent of the United States Express Company, which, according to the Pacific circular, would appear to be in precisely the same box as the American, the reporter obtained a somewhat different version.

"Suppose you and I were neighbors," said Mr. Colvin, and the reporter listened intently for

THE COMING PARABLE

which was to preface the more serious recital of fact. "Suppose you and I were neighbors, and on the 1st day of August I should tell you I didn't want you to come to my house any more."

"Under these conditions I think I would stay away."

"Just so. Now, suppose on the 1st of September you tell me you don't want me to come to your house any more. I'll stay away, won't I?"

"You'd be quite apt to," assented the reporter.

"Well, now, listen to the application. The simple fact of the thing is just here in a nutshell. In the first place, the American Express Company in June last instructed its agents not to receive at any transfer point of the American and Pacific Express Companies any matter destined to points reached by the American Express Company exclusively. Consequently, the Pacific Express Company, on the Wabash or any other road, could not receive matter at any common point, like Decatur or Quincy—any point reached by these two companies—and send it to any point on the American lines that was exclusive to them. But the American claimed to be carrying all matter from that point to destination. Now, then, Mr. Morsman, General Manager of the Pacific Express Company, simply copies and sends that notice back to the American Express Company, notifying them that on and after the 1st day of August his Company is ready to receive matter in Chicago destined to points beyond Kansas City and beyond the Union Pacific depot at Council Bluffs, and all that matter he shall regard as exclusive territory for his Company, and that he will not receive from them at Kansas City or at the Union Pacific depot any matter from this point or any other point that is common to them."

"It is merely a case of retaliation, then, is it?"

"Mr. Morsman simply turns the table on them. That's all. They opened the ball—were the aggressors."

MR. MORSMAN'S VIEWS.

Rather opportunely, Mr. Morsman himself turned up at this juncture, and, on learning what the question at issue was, took a hand in it himself.

"The practice is a very usual one among express companies," said he. "We are not permitted, for instance, to take a package here destined to any point in Nebraska reached by the American Express Company exclusively. Now we have simply taken the same position. That's all. It has been the rule between the two companies—the American and the United States—for many years."

"It was a rule made twenty years ago," put in Mr. Colvin, "when we said we wouldn't receive matter destined to an exclusive point of either of the two companies."

"The only difference now is," remarked Mr. Morsman, "that the American reiterated this rule in a circular to their agents. When we opened here we simply copied their circular verbatim, changing the names, of course, and sent it out to our people."

"To make it plainer," continued Mr. Colvin, "if we, the United States Company, receive a package here to-day, and we give it out of this office, when it is destined to a point of the American, and we take it to Decatur or St. Louis to transfer it, we come under this same agreement that they are talking about."

"The long and short of it is," said Mr. Morsman, "we claim the same privileges that we allow them."

"There is a reason why this principle was adopted," said Mr. Colvin. "We take a package on which the charges are 25 cents. If it is transferred, those charges are multiplied, and the consignee has to pay twice as much. J. C. Fargo and I adopted the rule twenty years ago as a matter of right to the public and of convenience to ourselves, that we should not take their property, nor they take ours. We transfer daily to each other here matter that we pick up in the streets, and we do it to carry out this very principle. The Pacific Express Company has certain exclusive territory, and the question is whether it can adopt the same principle we adopted twenty years ago for the American and the United States."

LOCAL POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN ENTHUSIASM.

A large number of encouraging reports were received at the headquarters of the Republican State Central Committee at the Grand Pacific Hotel, showing astonishing activity among the Republicans throughout the whole State. Stephen A. Douglas is to speak at Galva Saturday evening, and John I. Rinaker has been secured for Thursday at Greenville, Bond County. Letters were received from Winchester, Scott County, showing splendid prospects for the whole Republican ticket. From Carrollton, Greene County, come letters stating that even in this Democratic stronghold the Republicans are making heavy gains, and will push an aggressive campaign. In East St. Louis, New Burnside, Woodhull, Armstrong, Rantoul, Carbondale, Streator, Manteno, and Winchester, strong Garfield and Arthur clubs were organized Saturday with great enthusiasm. The colored population are organizing enthusiastic and strong clubs in Carbondale, Cahokia, Brooklyn, and East Carondelet, the organizations in some cases numbering 500. In Cambridge, where there is a club with 200 members, the Swedes are taking part in the canvass and joining clubs throughout Henry County. Kankakee County was one of the most active and earliest in the field. Only three townships are without distinct organizations. Before the end of the week over 2,000 uniformed torch-bearers will be in the field.

CENTRAL GARFIELD CLUB.

A meeting of the Central Garfield and Arthur Club of Cook County was held in Room 30 Palmer House, Mr. Washington Hesing in the chair. Representatives were present from nearly every ward in the city.

The Chair stated that the meeting had been called by the Executive Committee with a view of perfecting some plan of organization for the county. It was designed to discover in what wards clubs had not yet been formed; to consult as to the immmediate formation of clubs in the various wards.

The Secretary, Mr. Van Cleave, was then asked to read the list of wards, stating where organization had been completed and otherwise. It was shown that in nearly half the wards and towns in Cook County organization was imperfect.

The Chair urged upon all present the advisability of taking immediate steps in their respective wards to carry out the object of the meeting. He suggested that organization should be perfected between now and the week after next, and that every club report to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Reifsneider, of the Fifth Ward, in the course of a general talk upon the scheme of organization, said he thought affairs were becoming somewhat mixed. They were in danger of having a wilderness of clubs. There were precinct clubs, young men's clubs, etc. He wanted to know if each of these clubs were working independently, or whether they were responsible to any particular head.

The speaker was satisfied on this point. These various clubs, said the Chair, were responsible to the Central Committee. The State Central Committee had the management of the campaign.

Some talk arose on the formation of young men's clubs, in the course of which Mr. Blaine said that the young men were bashful. They did not care to come into controversy at a meeting with the older heads. The juvenile element was essential, he thought, and they could only be got into the swing by the creation of young men's clubs.

Mr. Grant made a vigorous speech in favor of the encouragement of the young who have political inclinations.

It was decided that the Central Club meet representatives from the young men's clubs on Saturday afternoon at Room 30 Palmer House.

The Club then adjourned until Tuesday, the 24 inst.

WARD MEETINGS.

The colored Republicans of the Thirteenth Ward have organized a Garfield and Arthur Marching Club, with A. F. Bradley, President; R. H. Nelson, Secretary; and M. V. French, Captain.

The Democratic County Central Committee held a meeting last evening at the Palmer House, and spent three hours canvassing the returns from the recent primaries. Complete returns were received from fourteen wards and five districts. The opinion was expressed by one of the leaders that from the Precinct Committees elected the indications are that not more than one-third of the present County Committee will retain their seats.

The Hancock Veteran Club met last evening at the Palmer House, Gen. Lieb presiding. Messrs. Tom Brenan, Maj. Warren, J. D. H. Barker, M. J. Dunne, and W. J. Bryer were appointed a Finance Committee. As the Club has but a small membership, and as it seemed desirable to make a good showing, the County Committee were requested to furnish names of members of ward clubs who would be drafted into the Veteran Club. The remainder of the evening was devoted to a prolonged discussion as to the small attendance and the measures to be adopted to compel the attendance of officers and members.

The Young Men's Democratic Club held a meeting last evening at the Palmer House, and spent their time congratulating each other on their respectability. One of the young speakers denounced the system in vogue at present of appointing Democratic ticket-peddlers, and said that the peddler with Democratic tickets was "generally a vag whose breath smelt of whisky, while the Republicans were clean and gentlemanly." He wanted a sweeping reform in this respect, and held up the North Side Republican Auxiliary Club as a model of what the young Democrats should aspire to. There were thirty-four present, and as there were not enough to go around the Precinct Committees were not filled up. The meeting adjourned subject to call.

The Twelfth Ward Republican Club held its first meeting of the campaign last evening, the special object being to appoint a committee of three to represent that ward in the Garfield and Arthur Central Club. F. G. Seaton was in the chair, the attendance was large, and the best feeling prevailed. On the question of sending a committee, for which the meeting was called, there was a slight wrangle, coming of a suggestion by Maj. Laughlin that in the making up of the Executive Committee of the Central Club, the Eleventh and Twelth Wards had been overlooked, and of the further suggestion that the Club might possibly be in the interest of certain candidates, etc., and of his moving that the Committee should report back before anything was done by them. W. K. Sullivan, T. C. McMillan, E. A. Sherburne, J. C. Campbell, F. C. Russell, and Martin Howard took part in the debate, and finally the motion of Mr. Laughlin was tabled. The Committee consists of F. Q. Ball, E. A. Sherburne, and J. A. Sutter. A committee to prepare from the census a list of the voters of the ward, composed of J. L. Parrish, F. C. Russell, and J. C. Campbell, was then appointed, and the Club adjourned for two weeks.

THE NEW YORK CANALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The tolls collected on the articles named to Aug. 1 were: Wheat, $177,038; corn, $144,310; boards and scantling, $117,969; all other articles, $95,375.

Buy the Improved Howe Scales. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, 97 Lake street.

Times: Our highest artists in dentistry: The McChesney's beyond doubt, though but $8 a set.

DEATHS.

GOULD—At Hannibal, Mo., Aug. 7, Mrs. E. Gould, aged 72 years. She was the wife of Charles C. P. Gould and mother of Mrs. R. H. Bingham, of Chicago.

☞ Fond du Lac (Wis.) and Burlington (Vt.) papers please notice.

SPAIN—Aug. 10, Francis Joseph Spain, infant son of C. J. Spain, aged 7 months.

Funeral Thursday, Aug. 12, from 358 West Fourteenth-st., by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

THOMAS—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. A. Hurd, of Pokagon, Mich., on Monday, Aug. 2, Mrs. Laura Thomas, relict of the late Dr. Philander H. Thomas, of West Sand Lake, Rensselaer County, N. Y., in the 75th year of her age.

MULLINS—At 146 North Ada-st., Dennis Mullins, aged 66 years.

Funeral from his late residence, Thursday, Aug. 12, at 11 o'clock, by carriages to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by cars to Calvary. Friends of the family invited to attend.

☞ Toronto (Ont.) papers please copy.

COMISKEY—Aug. 10, John J., infant son of P. H. and Jennie Comiskey, aged 8 months and 25 days.

Funeral Wednesday, Aug. 11, at 11 o'clock, from residence 125 Lytle-st., by carriages to Calvary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE THIRTEENTH Ward Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Club will be held this evening at 606 West Lake-st.

THE NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB MEET at Carpenter's Hall, 221 West Madison-st., Thursday at 8 p. m. All Republicans of the ward are earnestly requested to attend, as matters of importance will be acted upon.

Miscellaneous.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Woman's Christian Association will be held at 1576 Wabash-av., Thursday at 10 a. m.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

FURNITURE
CARPETS,
General Household Goods,
Bedsteads, Mattresses,
Cots, and Gen'l Merchandise,
9:30 THIS MORNING.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
AT AUCTION
OF THE
Pooley & Mitchell Stock,
OF OVER $8,000 WORTH OF
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
And General House-Furnishing Goods,
At Stores 455 and 457 West Madison-st.,
Thursday and Friday, Aug. 12 and 13,
AT 10 A. M. EACH DAY.
Sold by order of D. GOODWIN, Jr., Assignee.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

THE
BOOT & SHOE
AUCTION SALE
By GEO. P. GORE & CO,
214 & 216 MADISON-ST.,
On Wednesday, Aug. 11,
Will be a well-assorted one of 700 cases, adapted to present needs and early Fall Sales. ALL NEW and FRESH CUSTOM-MADE GOODS.

By the CHICAGO AUCTION COMPANY.
OFFICE AND LIBRARY
FURNITURE
Office Desks, Book Cases, Pigeon-Hole Cases, File Boxes, Counters, Tables, Shelving, Hall Trees, Mirrors, Library Set, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION,
TO-DAY, Aug. 11, at 10 o'clock a. m., at our salesrooms, 105 Lake-st.
CHICAGO AUCTION & STORAGE CO.
WM. S. GOLSEN, Pres't. WM. A. BUTTERS, Auct.

By HENRY FRIEDMAN & SONS,
Auctioneers, 199, 201, and 203 East Randolph-st.
KNIGHTS will attend our Trade Sale, TEMPLARS and others, of
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,
On Wednesday, Aug. 11, 10 a. m.
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY
OF STAPLE GOODS.
Goods packed by experienced packers.
HENRY FRIEDMAN & SONS, Auctioneers.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTIONS.

K. S. L. LOTTERY
The Kentucky State Lottery Co.
Has regularly drawn, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, on Monday,
August 16.
$15,000 FOR $1
LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Prize of $15,000 is	[illegible]
1 Prize of 5,000 is	[illegible]
1 Prize of 2,500 is	[illegible]
1 Prize of 2,000 is	[illegible]
5 Prizes of 1,000 are	[illegible]
10 Prizes of 500 are	[illegible]
10 Prizes of 250 are	[illegible]
20 Prizes of 100 are	[illegible]
100 Prizes of 50 are	[illegible]
200 Prizes of 20 are	[illegible]
500 Prizes of 10 are	[illegible]
1,000 Prizes of 5 are	[illegible]
27 Approximation Prizes amounting to	[illegible]
1,876 Prizes amounting to	[illegible]

TICKETS, $1.
For full particulars, address
M. J. Richmond, Covington, Ky., or
G. Upington, 599 Broadway, N. Y., or
Fred Erby, 87 & 89 Washington-st., Chicago.
List of drawings always published in the Chicago Tribune and Times.

Commonwealth Distribution Co.
Their popular monthly drawings, never postponed, have taken place regularly in the CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY.
AUGUST 31.
THESE DRAWINGS, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE AND SUSTAINED BY ALL THE COURTS OF KENTUCKY, according to a contract made with the owners of the Frankfort grant for a period of five years, occurred regularly on the LAST DAY OF EVERY MONTH, Sundays and Fridays excepted.
The United States Circuit Court on March 31 rendered the following decision:
1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.
2d—Its drawings are fair.
The management call attention to the liberal scheme which has met with such popular favor.
Read the following attractive prizes:

1 Prize ... $30,000	100 Prizes $100 each [illegible]
1 Prize ... 10,000	200 Prizes $50 each [illegible]
1 Prize ... 5,000	600 Prizes $20 each [illegible]
10 Prizes $1,000 each ... 10,000	1,000 Prizes $10 each [illegible]
20 Prizes $500 each ... 10,000	
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes [illegible]	
9 Prizes $200 each, Approximation Prizes [illegible]	
9 Prizes $100 each, Approximation Prizes [illegible]	
1,960 Prizes ... [illegible]	

Whole tickets, $2. Half tickets, $1. 27 tickets, $50. 55 tickets, $100.
Remit by Post-Office Money-Order, Registered Letter, Bank Draft, or Express.
To insure against mistakes and delays, correspondents will please write their names and places of residence plainly, giving number of Post-Office box or street, and Town, County, and State.
For further information address R. M. BOARDMAN (Courier-Journal Building) Louisville, Ky., Or No. 307 and 309 Broadway, New York. Or to J. A. PARKS, 163 Washington-st., Room 14, Chicago.

CANDY.
CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express, of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

KRANZ'S CANDIES, Fresh Every Day. Considered the BEST in the world. CARAMELS a Specialty. Wholesale and Retail. 78 & 80 STATE-ST.

HAIR GOODS.
HAIR Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted. Bernhardt Wave. E. BURNHAM, 71 STATE-ST.

TRUNKS.
TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

COLLECTION AGENCY.
CHICAGO MERCANTILE AGENCY 99 MADISON ST.
Don't give your bills to a man whom you would not dare to loan money.

FINANCIAL.

DAY & FIELD,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
130 LaSalle-st.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
ALBERT M. DAY. C. W. FIELD, JR.
CYRUS W. FIELD, Special.

STOCK SPECULATION.
JOHN A. DODGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, 12 WALL-ST., New York.
Buy stocks on reasonable margin, and, when desired, will advise when and what to buy. Also Stock Privileges in which $25 to $100 can be profitably invested. Opportunities for good profits are constantly occurring. Full information on application, and Weekly Report sent free.

MINING CARDS.

BARBEE & WALKER SILVER MINING CO.
Location of Mines, Silver Reef, Utah.
Capital, $1,000,000; 100,000 Shares, $10 each.
Milton S. Latham, President; F. A. Fogg, Treasurer; D. L. Loucks, Secretary.
Office, No. 50 Drexel Building, New York.

CHRYSOLYTE SILVER MINING CO.
Location of Mines, Leadville, Colorado.
Capital, $10,000,000; 200,000 Shares, $50 each.
Daniel S. Appleton, President; Drake De Kay, Secretary.
Principal offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

FREELAND MINING COMPANY.
Clear Creek County, Colorado.
Capital, $5,000,000; 200,000 Shares, $25 each.
R. C. McCormick, President; E. W. Willett, Secretary.
Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

IRON SILVER MINING CO.
Location of Mines, near Leadville, Colorado.
Capital, $10,000,000; 500,000 Shares, $20 each.
Geo. D. Roberts, President; D. F. Verdenal, Secretary.
Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

MINER BOY MINING COMPANY.
Organized under the Laws of Colorado.
Mines on Breeze Hill, near Leadville.
STOCK FULL PAID AND UNASSESSABLE.
Capital, $5,000,000. 500,000 Shares, $10 each.
A. A. McLeod, Pres. C. R. Early, Vice-Pres.
General Offices, 113 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

ORTIZ MINE GRANT CO.
69,000 acres, in Santa Fe County, near Santa Fe, New Mexico.
J. B. Chaffee and S. B. Elkins, Trustees.
Principal office, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

ROBINSON CONSOLIDATED MINING C
Mines at Ten Mile, Summit Co., Colorado.
Capital, $10,000,000; 200,000 Shares, $50 each.
Geo. D. Roberts, President; D. F. Verdenal, Secretary.
Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

VALLEY FORGE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.
Bed Rock (near Prescott), Arizona.
HENRY BOOTH, President. GALUSHA ANDERSON, Vice-President.
108 Washington-st., Chicago.
"Arizona Illustrated" sent free by G. A. SMITH & CO., Chicago, Ill.

FIELD'S ELECTRO-MOTOR.

A Talk with Mr. Stephen Dudley Field Upon His Patented Invention—Improvements Made and Objections Combated.

New York Herald, Aug. 6.

A call upon the inventor, Mr. Stephen Dudley Field, whose patented plan for an electric engine was described in yesterday's *Herald*, discovered a broad-shouldered, massively-built young man of 34 years, with a strong face and good head, carried upon a stout neck. He had seen the notice of his invention in the *Herald*, and expressed pleasure at it, with the limitation that the patent therein examined did not convey fully his scheme of electric locomotion, since he had made a great many additions and improvements to it, which were still in the hands of the Patent Office authorities, and of which, therefore, he did not feel at liberty to speak. "The patent in question," he said, "had 'come up first of the heap,' and he took it out as he would a chestnut that was roasted, while the others were getting cooked."

"For an elevated road," he said, "the hollow conducting chamber would not be necessary, since it was designed for surface railroads. My attention was directed to propelling street-cars by electricity in San Francisco. There they have the cable system in operation, which sends the street-cars along, up inclined planes or on the level at a rate of sometimes eight miles an hour. It struck me there was a great waste of power, and the wear and tear of cables is very great, costing heavily for repairs. Well, for an electric motor, of course, a conductor is necessary, and it must be below the roadway, just as in the case of the cables. The cables, you know, run in a hollow chamber or tube with a slot along the top and move continuously. When a car wants to be set in motion the cable is gripped by an arm from the car, which moves along this slot; when it is necessary to stop the grip is loosened. This is the foundation of my scheme for a conductor in a hollow chamber parallel to the rails, with an arm from the car or engine passing through the slot to provide continuous electrical contact. This depressed chamber would not be necessary for elevated roads, but my specifications provide amply for any modification I may need. On the question of the slot, if used, even on surface roads, being liable to obstructions, I may point to its successful use in San Francisco with the cable system."

"Have you applied your scheme of electric locomotion in any way?"

Mr. Field—"I have made no model of my electro-motor, and the first one I will make will be a full-sized engine to draw a train of cars for trial on the elevated road. I have at present some business on hand for the Western Union,—changing the system of electric supply for their telegraph lines from galvanic cells to dynamo machines. It works well and saves money. It is in full operation in San Francisco."

"You began your experiments in electro locomotion out there, I believe?"

Mr. Field—"Yes; I fitted a dynamo machine to an elevator and ran it up and down to demonstrate the principle."

"You have long pursued the study of electricity?"

Mr. Field—"Yes, and kept poor at it. I was out on the Pacific coast for seventeen years. The *Herald* was right in saying that my uncle Cyrus and the Atlantic cable were responsible for my turning electrician. I was only 12 years old in 1868 when, after the first Atlantic cable, my uncle came to Stockbridge, Mass., my home. For his convenience a telegraph office was made in a room in my father's house, and the very first day it was put in there I began to learn telegraphing. I was on the Collins telegraph expedition to Behring Strait, and you should have seen me when I got back."

"What is the difference between your machine and Mr. Edison's?"

Mr. Field—"Edison's engine is very similar to Dr. Siemen's, which was exhibited in Berlin a year ago, except that Edison uses the tracks solely as conductors. Dr. Siemen, however, has described accurately how it can be done in that way; in fact, just as Edison now does it."

"What objection is there to Edison's method?"

Mr. Field—"It necessitates a wheel that is not solid, and will not, I believe, stand the application of high power and heavy work, though it may do very well for a small engine like he is described as having at present. Why, an express train, going sixty miles an hour, exerts 1,000-horse power, and that cannot be done, I think, with papier maché cores. Another thing is, that the tracks are not continuously jointed, and a break would be fatal."

"Can you describe now any of the improvements you referred to in your engine?"

Mr. Field—"Well, there is my electric brake, but that is a simple matter. A more important one, however, that I may speak about is the means I have adopted for storing power when the train is at a standstill. A heavy flywheel continues in motion all the time from the momentum it has gained, although the connection with the conductor has been for the moment cut off. When the train is ready to start the accumulated power will be added to that from the electric current and send the train off at full speed at once. This will allow me to use much smaller engines relatively."

"When do you expect to set about preparing your engine?"

Mr. Field—"In about two weeks I shall set about the drawings, and then it will not take very long to manufacture the parts and put them together. I shall make a large dynamo machine that will astonish a good many people."

"What dynamo machine do you prefer?"

Mr. Field—"Dr. Siemen's. It gives the best results. Edison's is nearly the same."

After some general talk on electrical matters the interview ended. Whoever gives cinderless, smokeless, oilless, waterless, gasless engines to the New York elevated roads will be blessed as well as rewarded, but it is no harm to remind the inventors that he gives twice who gives quickly.

How He Got Ahead of Providence.

Many years ago there lived in Salem, Conn., an eccentric man named Amasa Kilborn, about whom numberless stories are told to this day. On one occasion in summer he had a five-acre lot of choice grass, cut and spread out to dry. In the afternoon a shower came up and drenched it. The next day the hay was spread out to dry. Another shower came up and redrenched it. On the third day the same program was repeated. On the fourth day, after the hay had been properly dried and raked into winrows, a cloud pillar moved up over the western horizon, and a distant growl of thunder echoed from the hills. Kilborn was mad. He looked at the hay and looked at the cloud. "Run up to the house, boy," he said, in a voice trembling with resentment, "and bring down a firebrand; quick, now!" The boy asked no question. He came back with a blazing torch, and Kilborn touched off each winrow. "There," said he; "I'll see if this hay will git wet again!"

Wash the scalp with Glenn's Sulphur Soap to remove dandruff and scald head.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks Dull, with St. Joe Strong and Northern Pacific Weak.

Chicago Banks Unable to Obtain Currency from New York.

Foreign Exchange Heavy—The Prospects of Gold Imports.

The Produce Markets Rather Quiet, Except Corn and Meats—Provisions Strong.

Breadstuffs Generally Steady, with a Firm Tone and Smaller Receipts.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were very dull in New York, partly on account of the excessive heat. After a strong opening, the market became weak, and continued so till near the close, when there was a slight rally.

Private advices from New York stated it was believed there that the market was likely soon to make another advance.

Burlington & Quincy made ¼, to 128⅜, after selling at 129; C., C., C. & I. ¼, to 72; Morris & Essex ⅛, to 107½; Erie preferred ¼, to 71⅜; Wabash preferred ⅜, to 72⅜; Ohio ⅛, to 33⅛; Pacific Mail ⅜, to 42½; Jersey Central ⅛, to 76; Manhattan ¼, to 27⅜; Union Pacific ⅛, to 95; Lake Erie & Western ¼, to 32; St. Paul & Omaha ⅜, to 46½; the preferred ⅝, to 83¼; Mobile & Ohio ⅜, to 23⅜; and Ontario & Western ⅜, to 26⅜.

Rock Island lost ¼, to 114¼; Michigan Central ⅜, to 95½; Lake Shore ¼, to 108⅜; Erie ¼, to 43½; Northwestern ⅛, to 100⅝, after selling at 101⅛; St. Paul ⅛, to 89⅜; Wabash ¼, to 41⅜; Delaware & Hudson ¼, to 80⅜; Reading ⅜, to 21⅛; Iron Mountain ⅝, to 55⅜; Western Union ⅛, to 107¼; Atlantic & Pacific ¼, to 44¼.

The features of the day were the advance of St. Joe and the decline in Northern Pacific. St. Joe common made ⅜, to 37⅛, and the preferred gained 2½, to 78¼, after selling at 79½ and 77½; Northern Pacific was sold down sharply in the last hour, the common declining from 31¼ to 29⅝, and the preferred from 56 to 52⅜, closing at the lowest point. The advance in St. Joe is due to the efforts of a powerful pool, who are bulling the stock on its improved earnings and the advantage of its proposed connection with Chicago. The decline in Northern Pacific looked like a raid.

To-day a year ago there was quite a little panic in Wall street. Stocks, after going up for a month, began to tumble, and large sales of all kinds were made by frightened holders. Lake Shore was the leader in the rise and the tumble. Under the stimulus of the old story about a lease to the New York Central, it rose from 75, July 15, to 93, Aug. 12. The Directors of the New York Central met at Saratoga and neglected to make the lease, and the stock fell in three days to 83⅜, carrying the whole market with it. St. Paul declined from 69⅛ to 62⅞, Northwest from 80⅝ to 72½. The other stocks did not suffer so severely, Erie going off only three points, and the rest in proportion. The money market was agitated, and became at one time stringent. The rates rose to 7 per cent and 1-16@1-32 premium. Most of the stock business was done at 7 per cent. The stringency soon disappeared under the influence of Treasury disbursements.

Erie second 6s opened at 91 and closed at 90⅜.

In railroad bonds in New York last week there was very steady investment demand, both for the high-priced issues and those dividend-paying bonds which are still quoted below par. The Erie consolidated seconds, as usual, absorbed the greater portion of the speculative attention and advanced on large purchases from 91⅜ to 91⅜, receded to 90⅞, recovered to 91⅜, and reacted to 90⅜; do funded 5s declined from 86½ to 85⅜, rallied to 86, and fell off to 85½; do fourth mortgages advanced from 103 to 107; Kansas & Texas firsts declined from 105⅜ to 104⅜, and rose to 105⅜; do seconds sold up from 66¼ to 66⅜, and fell off to 65¼; Kansas Pacific consols rose from 96½ to 98, and closed at 97⅜; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consols assented receded from 96 to 94½; do incomes sold up from 70 to 72½, and reacted to 72⅛; New Jersey Central incomes advanced from 82⅜ to 83¼, and receded to 81; Texas Pacific incomes rose from 69 to 69⅜, declined to 66⅝, rallied to 69, and reacted to 68⅛. The other more important changes for the week were an advance of 5 per cent in Chicago & Alton sinking funds; 3¼ in Mobile & Ohio new 6s; 3⅜ in do first debentures; 4 in do second debentures; 1¼ in do third debentures; 5½ in do fourth debentures; 3¼ in St. Paul consols and do firsts (I. & D. Extension); 2 in do do (I. & M. Division); 3⅜ in Rensselaer & Saratoga firsts, coupon; 3 in Ohio Central incomes; 2½ in Oregon Railway & Navigation firsts; and 2 per cent in International & Great Northern income seconds, and a decline of 3¼ per cent in St. Louis & San Francisco seconds, class A.

Bonds were dull in Chicago, where business consisted mostly of sales to realize: District of Columbia 3.65s, 98½ bid and 100 asked; the 4s, 109⅜ bid and 109⅜ asked; the 4½s, 111 bid and 111⅜ asked; the 5s, 102⅜ bid and 102⅜ asked; the 6s, 104¼ bid and 104⅝ asked.

Foreign exchange was very heavy, with prospects of further weakness. Bankers' actual rates were 481⅜ for 60-day bills, and 483⅜ for demand. Round amounts sold at 483½. Sterling posted rates were 483 for 60 days and 485 for sight. For 60-day commercial bills for prompt delivery 479@479¼ was paid; for delivery this month, 478⅜@479⅜. Posted rates for Paris were 525 for 60 days and 522½ for sight; 60-day commercial bills, prompt delivery, were 529⅜@528⅜; for delivery this month, 529⅜@528⅜. For commercial 60-day bills, prompt delivery, on Havre and Marseilles, 530@529⅜ was paid; for the same, deliverable this month, 530@529⅜. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt or this month, were 530⅜@530. Bankers' bills on Germany were 94⅛ for 60 days and 94¼ for demand; 60-day commercial bills, prompt and this month's delivery, were 93¼@93 5-16. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 39¼@39⅜ for 60 days and 40⅛ for demand; 60-days commercial were 39¼@39⅜. Austrian florins, 41¼; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 27⅛.

The possible drain of gold to America is for the moment the pivot of European finances. The London *Times* thinks the English stand a better chance than a year ago of being able to send us goods instead of gold. It makes this significant remark:

One thing is quite certain, and that is that the moment a drain of gold sets in to any quarter the value of money will at once rise, for there is little or none in Europe to spare.

The French stock market has already had some tremors about a drain of its bullion to New York. The London *Times* of July 23 says that a steady withdrawal of gold for New York this autumn must tell on the Paris market more severely even than on our own; and preparations in anticipation of such a contingency are already begun. The French speculators are endeavoring to unload the stocks which they lately bought without stint, and find much difficulty in obtaining purchasers.

In an article on specie imports, the *Financial Chronicle* expresses the opinion that the balance of trade will continue to rule in favor of this country, but thinks the losses in late years in the specie reserves of the European banks will lead to a rise in the value of money there which will keep prices so low that their exports of merchandise to this country will be largely increased, and those of gold correspondingly lessened.

At New York the export trade is said to be keeping up remarkably well. The imports, especially of dry goods, are increasing, which is always the case at this season of the year. The most important industries of the country, as a rule, are actively and profitably employed, and business-men generally look forward to the future with much confidence. The foreign commerce of the Port of New York for the week ended Saturday last showed an increase of $1,788,579 in imports over exports. The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods for the week were $8,628,199, against $6,512,830 for the corresponding week in 1879, and the imports of merchandise $10,416,778 (of which $3,564,485 were dry goods), against $6,804,835 in 1879. The exports of specie were $72,400 (all silver), and the imports of specie $922,000.

The total exports of produce from Jan. 1 to date are $233,463,931, against $183,039,759 for the corresponding week last year; imports of dry goods and general merchandise, $304,309,575, against $182,864,657 last year; and exports of specie, $5,214,736, against $11,519,278 last year. On the business since Jan. 1 the balance of foreign trade as represented by the exchange of merchandise this year is $70,545,644 against the port of New York, against a balance of $165,102 in its favor in 1879, and a balance of $21,490,366 in its favor in 1878. The difference this year against New York compared with 1879 is $70,710,746, and compared with 1878 it is $93,046,010.

The Chicago banks are unable to obtain currency from the New York banks, and are now using up their own stores of small bills to move the crops. Gold will soon be imported from New York. New York exchange was sold between banks at 80c@$1.25 per $1,000 discount. Country orders are increasing for currency. Loans are quiet at 3@5 per cent on call and 5@7 per cent on time. Bank clearings were $4,400,000.

Cook County 7s of 1885, $2,000 were sold at 110; West Park 7s, $2,500 at 110; District of Columbia 3.65s at 100; and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s, $10,000 at 91.

The Louisville & Nashville's financial condition is minutely examined in a two-page editorial article in the last number of the *Financial Chronicle*. It comes to the conclusion that the net earnings will be at least $4,000,000 during the present year. Deducting $2,726,000 for interest, leaves $1,274,000 for dividends, or over 14 per cent on the $9,052,950 stock now outstanding.

The unexpected reduction of $4,275,925 last week in the surplus of the New York banks was a repetition of what happened in the corresponding week of last year. Then the banks reported a loss of $6,862,775 in the surplus reserve, which was reduced from $13,614,825 on Aug. 2 to $6,752,050 on Aug. 9. The New York banks now have $11,566,450 surplus reserve.

The synopsis of official semi-annual reports of fire and fire-and-marine insurance companies to the New York Department July 1 shows as follows:

Number of American companies Jan. 1, 1880	145
Number of foreign companies Jan. 1, 1880	22
Total number of companies	167
Number of American companies July 1, 1880	139
Number of foreign companies July 1, 1880	21
Total number	160

Of the seven companies which failed to make reports July 1 a majority have gone out of business altogether. The others quit business in New York on account of the low rates there.

The Montreal *Gazette* is authority for the statement that the newest attempt of the Dominion to get a loan in London for their Pacific Railroad has been a failure.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The early feature was that of strength without any great activity, but there was a general advance. Hannibal preferred was the feature, advancing very quickly to 79. Union Pacific rose on very light transactions to 96, and Northwestern, St. Paul, and Omaha preferred were easily advanced. Western Union was inclined to weakness, as it has been for several days. The strength of the market continued until within half an hour of the close, when the prevailing dullness was taken advantage of to hammer prices down, and there was a general falling off at the close. Northern Pacific was conspicuously weak during the day. There has been no marked disposition to sell stocks to-day, and the temper of the leading operators seems to be as bullish as ever.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Governments quiet and unchanged.

Railroad bonds active and irregular.

State securities dull and nominal.

The stock market was firm in the early dealings, and prices advanced ⅛@2¼ per cent, the latter Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred. Subsequently there was a fractional reaction, which was, however, recovered before noon. During the afternoon the market continued strong until shortly before the close, when, under sales to realize profits, prices reacted ⅛@2¼ per cent, Northern Pacific, Iron Mountain, Reading, Hannibal & St. Joseph, and Granger shares leading the downward movement.

Transactions, 176,000 shares.

Lackawanna	8,600	New York Central	1,700
Delaware & Hudson	1,400	Northern Pacific	5,800
Denver & Rio Grande	3,300	O. & M.	1,200
Erie	20,000	Pacific Mail	3,000
Hannibal & St. Joe	14,000	Reading	3,300
Iron Mountain	2,500	St. Paul	17,000
Kansas & Texas	5,200	St. Paul & Omaha	5,000
Lake Shore	6,200	Union Pacific	6,400
Mar'ta & Cin. 1st pfd	14,000	Wabash Pacific	3,000
Northwestern	9,300	Western Union	4,000
New Jersey Central	8,000	Central Arizona	2,300

The latter closed at 10⅜ bid, 10⅜ asked.

Money market easy at 2@4 per cent, closing at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@5 per cent.

Sterling exchange dull and steady; 60 days, 482¼; demand, 484¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 1881s	104⅜	New 4s	109¾
New 5s	102⅝	Pacific 6s of '95	125
New 4½s			

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana 7½ consols	45½	Virginia 6s, old	30
Missouri 6s	108½	Virginia 6s, new	30
St. Joseph	105	Virginia 6s, consols	85
Tennessee 6s, old	38	Virginia 6s, deferred	10¼
Tennessee 6s, new	30		

BONDS.

C. P. bonds	112¾	Ontario & Western	26¼
U. P. firsts	112¼	B., C. R. & N.	67
U. P. land grants	114¼	Alton & T. H.	20¾
U. P. sinking fund	118	Do preferred	65
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	115	W., St. L. & P.	41½
St. Paul & S. C. firsts	105⅝	Do preferred	72⅜
Erie seconds	90⅝	H. & St. Joe	37
Rock Island	113	Do preferred	78
Panama	183	Iron Mountain	55⅝
Fort Wayne	136	St. Louis & San F.	37
Clev. & Pittsburg	129½	Do preferred	44⅞
Illinois Central	112	Do firsts, preferred	74
C., B. & Q.	128	C., St. L. & N. O.	33
C. & Alton	116¼	Kansas & Texas	37¼
Do preferred	125	U. P. stocks	94
N. Y. Central	133	Central Pacific	76
Harlem	180	Northern Pacific	29
Lake Shore	108⅜	Do preferred	52⅜
Canada Southern	62	Louisville & N.	137
Michigan Central	95½	Nashville & C.	66¾
Erie	43	L., N. A. & C.	100
Do preferred	71	Houston & Texas	63
Northwestern	110⅜	D. & R. G.	71¾
Do preferred	127½	Western Union	106¾
St. Paul	89	Atlantic & P. tel.	46
Do preferred	110	Pacific Mail	41⅝
St. Paul & Omaha	45	Adams Express	118
Do preferred	83	Fargo	108¼
Del., L. & Western	88½	American	58
Morris & Essex	107	United States	48
Delaware & Hudson	80¾	Quicksilver	14¼
N. J. Central	76	Do preferred	50
Reading	21⅞	Caribou	2
Ohio & Mississippi	33⅜	Leadville	1⅛
Do preferred	73½	Central Arizona	10¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	18¾	Homestake	34½
Mobile & Ohio	22⅞	Standard	26
Clevel'd & Columbus	71½	Excelsior	16⅜
C., C. & I. C.	17½	Little Pittsburg	4½
Ohio Central	23	Ontario	34
Lake Erie & West'n	31½		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 10.—At the Clearing-House to-day the rate for balance between banks, which have been at 1½ per cent since the middle of July, advanced to 2 per cent, at which most of the transactions were made. New York funds, which recently sold at a premium, to-day sold at a discount of from 10 to 15 cents per $1,000, indicating that the banks have more use for money at home. The gross exchanges to-day were $9,171,344, and balances $1,217,707.

The stock market to-day was moderately active, but the tone of the market was dull and a shade heavy.

In land stocks business was light, but there was more doing, with a slight improvement in prices. Water Power advanced ⅜, to 8⅝; Boylston Street from 1½ to 1⅝; 400 shares of Boylston Street were sold, and 400 of Water Power.

In railroad bonds Eastern 4½s were steady at 95; Little Rock 7s 101; Kansas City, Lawrence Southern 4s at 92. There was a sale of $500 worth at at 92¼, and St. Joe 7s at 112⅝; New Mexico 7s advanced ⅛, to 11⅜; Florence Eldorado 7s advanced from 105½ to 107¼; Burlington Missouri Express 6s advanced from 109⅝ to 110; Hartford & Erie 7s declined ¼, to 42⅜; New York & New England 7s from 111 to 110⅜.

In railroad shares Chicago, Burlington & Quincy declined ½, to 128½; Rutland preferred declined ¼, to 28⅜@29; Ogdensburg ¼, to 26; New York & New England 1¼, to 39; Sandusky ⅜, to 15; Little Rock ¼, to 52⅜; Summit Branch ¼, to 10½; Wisconsin Central 1, to 7; Chicago & West Michigan ¼, to 67; Atchison 1⅜, to 117; do rights sold at 160. Fort Scott was steady at 53⅜; Philadelphia & Wilmington at 69⅜; Eastern at 36; Boston & Albany at 150; Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn advanced 1, to 108; Northern ½, to 101½; Boston & Maine 1, to 13½; Marietta & Cincinnati sold at 10.

Miscellaneous stocks—Amoskeag Manufacturing stocks sold at 114⅜; Bell Telephone at 88⅜.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Stocks closed as follows:

Atchison & T. 1st 7s	119	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	128½
Do land grant 7s	116	Cin., San. & Cleve	15
Do second 7s	116	Eastern Railroad	36
Do land grant 8s	124	Flint & Père Marq'e	24
Boston, H. & Erie 7s	43½	Little Rock & Ft. S.	51
Eastern R. R. 4½s	95	N. Y. & N. England	39¾
Kas. City & Law'e 4s	92	Ogd'b'g & L. C. pfd	78
K.C., St. Joe & C. B. 7s	112⅝	Do common	26½
Little Rock & Ft. S. 7s	101	Old Colony	116½
N. Y. & N. England 7s	110¼	Rutland preferred	29
Atchison & T. R. R.	117½	Do common	7⅛

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Consols, for money, 98⅛; account, 98⅜.

American securities—New 5s, 105⅜; 4½s, 114⅜; 4s, 113¼; Illinois Central, 117; Pennsylvania Central, 60½; Erie, 45⅛; seconds, 94½; Reading, 11⅝.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £13,000.

Silver is quoted at 52⅝ pence per ounce.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Rentes, 85f 36c.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 7,326,000 marks.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

By the Mining Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Business at the Mining Exchanges to-day was fairly active, with a hardening tendency in prices. The closing official quotations were:

Amie	80	Tombstone	250
Auburn	105	Vandewater	80
Barbee	45	Calaveras	4
Battle Creek	4	Goodshaw	125
Bulwer	225	La Crosse	31
California	130	Findley	21
Consolidated Virginia	315	Leadville	50
Chrysolite	3¼	Buckeye	20
Climax	220	Great Eastern	55
Crowell	10	Granville	11
Copper Knob	32	Rising Sun	180
Durango	40	Imperial	35
Hukill	130	La Plata	500
Iron Silver	2¾	Robinson	16¾
Little Chief	50	Tioga	105
Mexican	9	Green Mountain	350
Sierra Nevada	12¾	Bechtel	140
Silver Nugget	135	Rappahannock	30

Bullion receipts from the mines to-day, $47,391. Little Chief shipped 196 tons Saturday and Sunday. Chrysolite shipped 120 tons Monday. Silver Nugget shipped $1,932 in bullion.

The Empire Mining Company, of Utah, has levied an assessment of $1.50 per share. The proceeds will be devoted to paying the debts and completing the new mill now in course of erection.

Granville is washing 500 cubic yards of gravel per day.

The smelting furnace of Copper Knob is in operation, with an average of about $70 per ton.

Another strike of a rich body of ore is reported in Goodshaw.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—In the mining market transactions were light, with unimportant fluctuations. There was a fractional improvement in Chrysolite, but Little Chief's last dividend has not strengthened the stock. Central Arizona advanced to 10⅜, and the buying is by strong houses. Silver Cliff is inactive, but firmly held.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	4¾	Bodie	4¾
Alta	1¼	Potosi	1⅝
Belcher	2¾	Imperial	3-16
Best & Belcher	9¾	Mono	1¼
Bullion	1⅛	Consolidated Pacific	
California		Mammoth	2⅛
Chollar	2	Belle Isle	21-32
Consolidated Virginia	3¼	Tioga	1
Crown Point	1⅜	Argenta	5-16
Eureka Consolidated	15¼	Noonday	3
Exchequer	1⅜	Bechtel	1⅛
Gould & Curry	3⅜	Boston Consolidated	13-16
Grand Prize	1⅛	Lady Washington	
Hale & Norcross	3⅜	Black Hawk	2-16
Julia	13-32	Real del Norte	13-32
Justice	21-32	Caledonia	18-32
Mexican	8½	North Belle Isle	13-32
Northern Belle	12⅝	Belvidere	1⅛
Ophir	7⅛	Navajo	
Overman	1⅛	Dudley	5-16
Raymond & Ely	5-32	Goodshaw	1
Savage	2⅜	Syndicate	
Sierra Nevada	12⅛	Silver Hill	5-16
Union	24½	Oro	1⅛
Yellow Jacket	5⅛		

Northern Belle declares a dividend of 50 cents.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—In mining shares Huron declined ⅛; Quincy, ⅜; Pewabic, 1⅜; National, ⅛; Allouez, ⅛; Silver Islet ⅛, to 37½; Ridge ¼, to 6¼. Harshaw advanced ⅛; Waukesa, ⅛; Copper Falls, ⅛; Brunswick Antimony 1, to 27; Sullivan ¼, to 101½; Catalpa, 33⅜; Blue Hill, ¼; Atlantic was steady at 19; Calumet and Hecla at 237½, Franklin at 17, Douglass at 4½; Contentment sold at 1⅜.

Subsequent transactions on the street were few and at irregular prices. Antimony in sharp request, which soon carried it to 28, at which sales were made, closing firm at 28 bid; Catalpa firmer at 2⅜ bid and 1⅜ asked; Franklin weaker and quoted at 16½@16⅜; Quincy dull at 28¼@29; Silver Islet was offered at 37 and 36 bid; San Pedro at 4 bid and 4¼ asked.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Prices at the Mining Exchange closed:

Allouez	4½	Madison	3
Calumet & Hecla	237½	Pewabic, new	23
Catalpa	15⅛	Quincy	29
Copper Falls	13⅜	Ridge	6
Franklin	16⅛	Silver Islet	38

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Aug. 10:

CITY PROPERTY.

Howe st, 396 ft n of Willow, e f, 31x132 ft, dated Aug. 9 (Anna M. Blatzer to Joseph Marschan)	$ 1,100
Sigel st, 214 ft e of Hurlbut, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Aug. 9 (Patrick Crowdle to Franz Behrend)	900
West Indiana st, 25 ft e of May, n f, 25x110 ft, dated Aug. 9 (H. Christopherson to Charles C. Gantzler)	2,400
Indiana av, 258 ft n of Thirtieth st, e f, 26x163 ft, dated Aug. 3 (H. H. Husted to P. S. Hackney)	4,500
West Twentieth st, 168 ft w of Paulina, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 9 (F. Lawrenz to C. Roeder)	600
West Twentieth st, same as the above, dated July 28 (Richard Murphy to F. Lawrenz)	525
West Twentieth st, 120 ft e of Wood, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 9 (Christian Roeder to F. Lawrenz)	1,600
West Twentieth st, n e cor Lincoln, s f, 48x123 ft, dated July 23 (G. S. Cress et al. to Henry Vollrath)	1,300
West Ohio st, 72 ft west of Ada, n f, 24x122 ft, dated Aug. 9 (Lars J. Larsen to H. Christopherson)	1,800
West Indiana st, 88 ft w of Union, s f, 22x99½ ft, dated July 17 (Master in Chancery to W. H. Ford)	1,318
West Nineteenth st, 387 ft e of Loomis, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Aug. 5 (August Nickler to Anna Machek)	730
Oakley av, s w cor of Huron st, e f, 24⅙x107 ft, dated Aug. 9 (William R. Clark to L. D. Stacker)	1,000
West Lake st, 65 4-10 ft e of Canal, s f, 21 8-10x80 ft, dated Aug. 10 (estate of William O. Jones to Alexander Laughlin, Jr.)	6,500
West Twelfth st, bet Leavitt and Oakley, s f (5 acres ex streets), dated Aug. 7 (Master in Chancery to the Berkshire Life-Insurance Company)	19,086
Milwaukee av, 25 ft n w of Cleaver st, s w f, 25x144½ ft, improved, dated Aug. 10 (Henry Kolze to Charles Wallbaum)	4,500
Fulton st, 50 ft w of Union Park place, s f, 50x115 ft, dated Aug. 10 (L. C. P. Freer to Henry Friedman)	4,525

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wright st, n w cor of Pierson av, s f, 401x232 ft to Smith st, with all buildings and machinery, dated Aug. 10 (John McCaffery to the Brighton Cotton Manufacturing Company)	$ 75,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning and for the corresponding time last year:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.
Flour, brls	11,985	7,330	8,208	6,943
Wheat, bu	105,498	88,100	94,066	125,171
Corn, bu	408,350	375,884	427,983	309,425
Oats, bu	64,543	81,321	52,129	109,071
Rye, bu	14,937	20,952	22,430	3,655
Barley, bu	2,225	2,300	4,336	1,550
Grass seed, lbs	373,835	106,078	190,534	124,782
Flaxseed, lbs	1,251,995	289,400	648,589	564,087
Broom-corn, lbs			43,285	22,330
Cured meats, lbs	497,930	80,780	3,068,860	2,595,561
Beef, tcs			52	
Beef, brls			200	537
Pork, brls	96		1,192	1,376
Lard, lbs		3,000	764,754	1,345,098
Tallow, lbs	35,780	36,680	295,927	136,648
Butter, lbs	298,240	140,140	330,604	210,420
Live hogs, No	10,728	6,143	4,027	3,154
Cattle, No	2,794	3,640	1,305	1,864
Sheep, No	303	478	148	
Hides, lbs	306,500	135,541	322,050	342,410
Highwines, brls		50	53	100
Wool, lbs	300,551	50,820	283,998	247,450
Potatoes, bu	2,000	12		
Coal, tons	4,981	10,311	1,961	1,264
Hay, tons	100	60	30	
Lumber, m	10,505	8,601	4,548	1,743
Shingles, m	3,800	5,240	565	240
Salt, brls	15,408	731	6,196	3,535

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 913 bu corn, 1,299 bu oats, 1,000 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 105 cars red winter wheat, 6 cars No. 2 winter, 40 cars No. 3 do, 17 cars rejected, 3 cars No. 1 spring, 50 cars No. 2 do, 8 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected (230 wheat); 395 cars and 22,300 bu No. 2 corn, 157 cars and 5,700 bu high-mixed, 3 cars new mixed, 29 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (565 corn); 36 cars white oats, 8 cars No. 2 mixed, 16 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (62 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 14 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars rejected (18 rye); 1 car No. 3 barley, 4 cars No. 4 do. Total (879 cars), 445,000 bu. Inspected out: 75,513 bu winter wheat, 36,457 bu spring do, 399,271 bu corn, 19,869 bu oats, 21,131 bu rye.

The leading produce markets were again tame yesterday, but relatively steady in grain, while provisions were irregularly stronger. Wheat was firm, though in somewhat smaller demand, especially for winter. The British wheat market appeared to be very uneven, spring being quoted 1d per cental higher, and winter fully 3d lower. The latter would appear to have been weakened by a big increase in the visible supply; our exports last week were enormous,—some 9,000,000 bu. Corn was very steady, scarcely varying ⅛c by the hour, and was in fair shipping demand, with smaller receipts. Oats were firmer, and other grain quiet. Pork and lard ruled higher in sympathy with an advance in the price of hogs, and meats were surprisingly strong, short ribs jumping up about 20c per 100 lbs. Parties in the trade report an unusually active demand for middles, particularly from the South, and stocks are working well down, with smaller receipts of hogs. It is predicted that the winter season will open with little meats on hand here or elsewhere. Mess pork closed 10c higher, at $15.95 for September and $15.55 for October. Lard closed 7½@10c higher, at $7.42½@7.45 seller September and $7.47½ for October. Short ribs closed higher, at $7.72½@7.75 for September. Spring wheat closed firmer, at 89⅜@89¼c for August and 86⅜c for September. Red winter closed at 93c for seller August. Corn closed ⅛@¼c higher, at 36c bid for spot and 36⅛c for September. Oats closed ⅛@⅜c higher, at 23½c for August and 23¼c for September. Rye was steady at 66c spot, and 64½ for September. Barley was 74½c seller September. Hogs were strong at $4.75@5.00 for light, and at 4.50@5.35 for heavy. Cattle were firmer, with sales at $2.00@4.80.

Dry goods were ordered in a hand-to-mouth way only, but the aggregate distribution was of fair proportions for the season, August being among the quietest months of the year. Prices show more steadiness than for some time previous, but in the equalization of values some further changes are likely to occur. Jobbers of groceries were again fairly busy. Orders from the interior trade continue to arrive freely, and sales are unquestionably in excess of former years at a like period. Prices were firm for all the leading staples and for most of the minor articles. The butter market was fairly active and firm. Cheese met with a liberal call from exporters, and the Eastern and Western trade also were ordering with some freedom. Prices were firm at Monday's advance. In the dried-fruit market there was a dull and unsettled feeling. Fish were quoted quiet and steady. Prices of oils, paints, and colors ruled firm, the demand being good. Pig-iron remains firm, under a fair and improving demand.

Lumber was steady at the yards, and active. The cargo sales were fair. Hardware and nails were steady at the recent advance, and in good demand. The wool market was moderately active. Eastern orders are becoming scarce, but the Western trade is fair and prices are strong. Hides were steady. In hops, little has been done. The stock of old is well reduced. Timothy seed was more active and steady, and flax closed at previous prices, opening higher. Hay was in request for local use, and old was salable to shippers. Poultry was in small request. Green fruits were plenty, and local buyers and shippers took hold at previous prices.

Lake freights were in urgent demand, and advanced another ½c. Early, the rate was 6c on corn and before the close 6½c was paid, and 6¾@7c for wheat to Buffalo. Vessels were scarce.

Rail freights were quoted steady at 35c for provisions and 30c on grain to New York. Quotations on through foreign freights were steady at 55½c per 100 lbs for flour to Liverpool, 58¼c for do to Glasgow, 68⅜c for lard and meats to Liverpool, 75c for do to Antwerp or Bremen.

The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit aggregated 563,000 bu, and the shipments 502,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 24,000 brls; wheat, 178,300 bu; corn, 244,900 bu; oats, 31,950 bu; corn-meal, 1,870 pkgs; rye, 16,070 bu; malt, 3,009; beef, 3,535 brls; cut-meats, 4,083 pkgs; lard, 1,763 tcs; whisky, 258 brls.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 145,000 bu; corn, 168,000 bu.

The following were the total receipts of certain articles of produce in this city from Jan. 1 to the close of last week: 1,526,353 brls of flour, 9,589,563 bu wheat, 54,486,717 bu corn, 9,980,524 bu oats, 698,528 bu rye, 1,202,108 bu barley, 18,609,241 lbs flaxseed, 105,945,480 lbs hog meat, 46,976,484 lbs lard, 39,238,836 lbs butter, 3,908,303 hogs, 806,517 cattle, 216,355 sheep, 40,314,431 lbs hides, 19,981,759 lbs wool, 1,915,871 tons coal, 754,040,360 feet lumber.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding date a year ago:

	1880.	1879.
No. 2 winter wheat	303,791	155,953
No. 3 winter	127,495	30,834
No. 2 spring	1,245,685	1,467,928
No. 3 spring	92,353	60,149
Total wheat	1,861,609	1,744,528
No. 2 corn	2,803,262	2,284,176
High mixed	721,648	899,377
Total corn	3,729,876	3,367,145
No. 2 oats	86,149	98,175
No. 2 white	17,854	11,051
Total oats	153,275	148,109
No. 2 rye	88,571	94,434
Total rye	100,150	121,528
No. 2 barley	23,843	11,514
Nos. 3 and 4 barley	37,442	70,322
Total barley	61,880	85,325
Total all grades	5,875,308	5,461,686

These figures show a decrease during last week of 597,297 bu wheat, 78,472 bu oats, 7,665 bu rye, 1,000 bu barley, and an increase of 597,241 bu corn. Total decrease, 87,193 bu.

The following were among the direct exports from this city during last week on through bills of lading: 9,655 brls flour, 106,824 bu wheat, 696 pkgs pork, 14,835 boxes meat, 3,553 cases canned meats, 4,918 pkgs lard, 100 brls tongues, 3,159 pkgs butter, 11,472 pkgs cheese, 1,876 brls tallow, 2,552 brls oat-meal, 1,375 brls corn-meal, 50 brls lard oil, 64,500 lbs tobacco, 38,100 lbs stearine.

The following table shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city during last week, the total of rail movement including that over roads not specified:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Michigan Central	9,976	124,800	86,927	53,500
L. S. & M. S.	7,474	8,096	36,765	108,479
P., F. W. & C.	7,658	1,217	40,246	63,746
P., C. & St. L.	3,000	22,253	4,890	8,595
Baltimore & Ohio	1,770	9,032	14,135	56,425
Grand Trunk	1,306	43,072	176,035	11,647
Total rail	32,136	237,375	366,498	295,392
By canal		17,370		
To Buffalo	11,552	615,303	1,102,434	38,756
To Erie	1,000	178,997	25,000	
To Ogdensburg			67,045	
To Port Huron	1,016		114,628	
To Montreal		283,360	82,476	
To other ports	304		80,138	60,200
Totals	45,808	1,333,541	1,938,219	394,342

Also 4,866 bu rye by rail, 104,000 bu do by lake to Buffalo, and 5,804 bu barley shipped by rail.

The above shipments of wheat included 25,253 bu by the Chicago & Northwestern and 2,000 bu by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were irregularly stronger. The local hog market was again higher, with a smaller supply than had generally been counted on, and the British markets were very much stronger, Liverpool quoting an advance of 3d on lard, and no less than 2s 9d on long clears. This caused a sharp advance in meats here, while other product ruled higher in sympathy. It was understood that there is now such a sharp demand from the South for meats that the offerings in England are much less free than they were a few days ago, and intending buyers there no longer find themselves able to assist in the dictation of terms. Pork dragged at the higher prices, the remaining shorts filling in but slowly, though it is now widely supposed that the longer futures will be slowly advanced till the gap between them and September prices is much narrower than now.

MESS PORK—Advanced 17½@20c per brl, and closed 12½c above the latest prices of Monday, at $15.95@15.97½ for round lots spot, seller August, or seller September, $15.57½@15.60 seller October, and about $11.75@11.80 for January. Sales were reported of 1,750 brls seller August at $15.90@15.92½; 19,250 brls seller September at $15.90@16.00; 1,750 brls seller October at $15.57½@15.65; 2,000 brls seller November at $11.47½@11.50; 2,750 brls seller the year at $11.72½@11.85; and 2,500 brls seller January at $11.60. Total, 30,000 brls.

LARD—Advanced 7½@10c per 100 lbs, and closed firm at $7.45@7.47½ for round lots spot or seller September, and the same for October. Sales were reported of 250 tcs seller August at $7.62½; 15,250 tcs seller September at $7.40@7.45; 2,000 tcs seller October at $7.42½@7.45; and 250 tcs seller the year at $7.15. Total, 17,750 tcs.

MEATS—Advanced 20c per 100 lbs on local futures; and export cuts were quoted stronger, but with so little doing that prices were somewhat uncertain. Sales were reported of 5,000 pcs green shoulders and 300 boxes long and short clear on private terms; 300 boxes short clears at $8.00; 2,000 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 9¾c; 1,650,000 lbs short ribs at $7.70 spot, $7.60@7.70 seller September, $7.70@7.75 seller October, and $5.90@6.00 seller January. Prices of leading cuts of meats were about as follows at 1 o'clock for partly-cured lots:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose	$7.55	$4.70	$7.60	$7.80
Spot, boxed	7.75	4.90	7.80	8.00
August, boxed	7.75	4.90	7.80	8.00
September, boxed	7.75	4.90	7.80	8.00

Short ribs, seller September, closed at $7.72½@7.75. Long clears quoted at $7.40 loose and $7.60 boxed; Cumberlands, 7¼@7⅜c boxed; long cut hams, 8¾@9c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 9¼@9⅜c for 17@15 average; green hams, same average, 7¾c.

Bacon quoted at 5⅜@5⅝c for shoulders, 8¼@8⅜c for short ribs, 8½@8⅝c for short clears, 10¼@10½c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

GREASE—Quiet. We quote white at 5¼@5½c and yellow at 4¾@4⅞c.

BEEF—Was quiet at $8.25@8.50 for mess, $8.75@9.00 for extra mess, and $19.00@21.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Quiet and steady at 5⅞@6⅛c for city and 5½@5⅝c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in rather better demand by exporters, who took a few lots, but not large ones. The local inquiry was light. There was no material change in prices. Sales were reported of 450 brls winters on private terms; 725 brls double extras at $6.25@7.15 for patents; and 400 brls low grade at $2.75@3.12½. Total, 1,575 brls. Export flours were quoted at $4.00@4.75 for good to choice extras.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in good demand and steady. Sales were 21 cars bran at $8.50@9.20; 2 cars middlings at $12.50@12.75; 1 car oat-shorts at $8.00; 2 cars wheat screenings at $4.00; 1 car coarse corn-meal at $13.50 on track; 1,000 brls corn-meal at $1.80.

SPRING WHEAT—Was quiet and firm. It was generally very steady at about the latest prices of Monday, closing strong for this month. The British advices noted quietness, but a firmer feeling in spring, while winter grades were lower, probably as a consequence of large arrivals in prospect. Our receipts were again light, and the outgo large enough to be working a rather rapid reduction in our stock of the speculative grade. There was not much demand for futures, but they were sustained by the feeling that it is not safe to go further short at present low prices, especially as there are rumors to the effect that some rather large investments have been made by capitalists who intend to go in still deeper. It would seem that there is a rather large shortage out yet for this month, and the shorts were more anxious to fill, seeing that our stock of No. 2 was lessened about one-third during last week. In consequence the discount on next month widened to fully 2¾c. Seller September opened at 86⅜c, and declined to 86⅛c, with news that New York was easier, then advanced slowly to 87c, closing at 86⅞c. Seller the month ranged at 88¾c early down to 88⅜c, and to 89⅜c at the close, with car-lots nominally about ½c less. We note that the distinction between new and old was nearly lost yesterday, both on No. 2 and No. 3. Seller October sold at 86¼@86⅜c, and the year at 85⅜@86c. Spot sales were reported of 37,300 bu No. 2 at 89c; 1,600 bu No. 3 at 81c; 400 bu rejected, in special house, at 65c; and 3,600 bu by sample at 50@85c. Total, 42,800 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was less active and generally quoted easier, but was really steady at the latest prices of Monday. There was a moderate demand for shipment, but futures were slow. Seller August sold and closed at 93c, and that was the latest price for No. 2 red cash. The spot sales reported were 40,800 bu No. 2 red at 93c; 2,800 bu do in Central (sold early) at 93¼c; 5,600 bu long-berried do at 97½c; 1,300 bu do at 97c; 18,400 bu No. 3 winter at 89c; 4,400 bu rejected at 81¼@82¼c; and 3,600 bu by sample at 83@95c. Total, 74,800 bu. The receipts at Toledo were reported to be very large, and the quantity headed towards Europe rapidly increasing; but the foreign granaries are practically bare, and English mill-stones idle in not a few places for want of something to do. Foreign buyers held off so long and so persistently that a great deal of wheat will be wanted to restore things there to their normal condition.

CORN—Was steady at a shade advance, with little done in futures, and a fair shipping movement. Liverpool was reported strong, with a firm feeling in cargoes, while New York was moderately active, but lake freights were again higher. Our receipts were smaller, but the stocks at this point showed an increase for last week, making them now rather large. It was understood that shippers could just about operate, with spot corn at 36c here and September corn at 49½c in New York, so that there was little inducement to take hold, but they took up all the offerings, and that determined the range on futures, though the latter were often little better than nominal. Seller the month and seller September sold early at 35¾c, with one sale for next month at the split below, advanced to 36c, and closed at 36c asked. October sold at 35⅝@35¾c, closing at the outside. Spot sales were reported of 451,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 35¼@36c; 29,000 bu new mixed and rejected at 34¼c; 1,600 bu white at 37½c; 13,600 bu by sample at 33@35¼c on track; and 9,600 bu do at 34¼@35¾c free on board cars. Total, 504,300 bu.

OATS—Were rather more active and averaged ⅛@⅜c higher. New York appeared to be easy, but corn was strong, and the local receipts were smaller against a good demand for shipment. The stock also decreased last week, and is now light, with the bulk of the receipts selling by sample. These facts created some inquiry from shorts and other buyers, with moderate offerings of futures. Seller August sold at 23¾ to 23⅝c, and closed at the outside bid. September sold at 23½@23⅝c, and closed at 23⅝c. October closed at 23⅝c, with sales earlier at 23⅜c. Seller the year sold at 23@23⅛c. New No. 2 sold at 23⅝@23¾c, closing at the outside, and old were quiet at 24½@25c. Rejected were 21¼c. Samples were active for shipment. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 white at 24½c; 5,200 bu No. 2 at 23⅝@23¾c; 600 bu rejected at 21¼c; 20,400 bu by sample at 19a23c on track; and 52,000 bu at 23¼@25c for new mixed and 24@29c for new white, and old sold at 26@31c,—all free on board. Total, 68,800 bu.

RYE—Was quiet, except car-lots of No. 2, which sold at 66c, and rejected at 61c. Futures were quoted tame at 65½@66c for August and 64¼@64½c for September. Cash sales were reported of 4,400 bu No. 2 at 66c; 800 bu rejected at 61c; 1,200 bu by sample at 58@67c on track. Total, 6,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and quoted stronger for future delivery. A few sales were reported, October bringing 75c and September 74½c. The receipts continue light, and speculators are unwilling to dip much into the new crop till they know more about it. Cash sales were reported of 1,000 bu by sample at 65@72c on track. Total, 1,000 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was steady at 86⅞@86⅞c for September and 86⅛@85⅞c for October. Sales 185,000 bu at 86⅜c for October, 86⅜@86⅞c for September, and 89⅜c for August. Winter wheat—10,000 bu at 93c seller September. Corn closed firmer at 35¾@35⅞c for September, with sales of 350,000 bu at 36c for November, 36@35¾c for September, and 36c for August. Oats were steady at 23⅜@23⅛c for September. Sales 25,000 bu at 24c for October, 23⅜c for September, and 23⅝c for August. Mess pork was steady at $15.95 for September and $11.50@11.52½ for November. Sales 5,000 brls at $11.70@11.75 for January, $10.85@10.90 for the year, $11.47½ for November, and $15.95 for September. Lard closed at $7.42½@7.45 for September, with sales of 4,750 tcs at $7.42½@7.45 for September and $7.47½@7.50 for October. Short ribs—200,000 lbs at $7.72½ for September and October.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—The demand keeps pace with the supply, and the firm tone heretofore noted is still prevalent. Of fine creamery and dairy the market is kept bare, nor is there any accumulation of the lower grades, repackers taking all the offerings suited to their purposes. We quote:

Creamery	26	@27
Good to choice dairy	18	@24
Ladle packed	15	@17
Packing stock	13	@14
Grease	8	@10

BAGGING—Prices remain as for some time previous. There is a fair movement in the several lines, and the market remains steady at the quotations given below:

Stark	24	Burlaps	12 @14
Brighton A	23½	Gunnies, singles	13½@ 14
Otter Creek	21	Gunnies, double	22 @24
Lewiston	23	Wool sacks	45 @50
American	21¼		

CHEESE—Continued firmness was noted in this market. Exporters were busy, and there was also a fair inquiry from other sources, and the advance of the day before was easily sustained, the offerings being moderate:

Full cream	11	@11¾
Part skim	9	@10
Full skim	7	@ 8
Low grades	5	@ 6

COAL—A fair number of orders were placed at the following prices, the market ruling firm:

Range and nut	$6.50
Egg and grate	6.25
Erie and Brier Hill	6.00
Baltimore & Ohio	5.50
Piedmont	6.00
Blossburg	5.50
Indiana block	5.00
Wilmington	4.00

EGGS—Were quoted at 12@12½c per doz.

FISH—Were quoted quiet and steady. There is a scanty supply of cod, but otherwise the stocks are in fair shape. Following are jobbers' prices:

Whitefish, No. 1, ⅌ ½-brl	$ 4.50	@ 4.60
Whitefish, family, ⅌ ½-brl	3.25	@ 3.50
Trout, ½-brl	3.75	@ 3.90
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25	@10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00	@ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50	@ 5.75
Mackerel—No. 2 bay, ½-brl	4.50	@ 4.75
Mackerel—Large family	5.00	@ 5.25
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl, new	4.50	@ 4.75
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, kits	1.00	@ 1.15
Mackerel—Family kits	75	@ 1.00
Codfish—George's, ⅌ 100 lbs		6.00
Codfish—Summer cured		5.25
Codfish—Dressed		8
Herring—Holland, ⅌ keg	95	@ 1.00
Herring—Scaled, ⅌ box	30	@ 35
California salmon, ½-brls		

FRUITS AND NUTS—But slight change was apparent in the condition of this market. Prices are more or less unsettled, and for the present any quotations are to a certain extent nominal. Orders were confined to such quantities as are required for current trade. We quote:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6	@ 6½
Figs, layers	13	@ 15
Turkish prunes, old	4½	@ 4¾
Turkish prunes	6¼	@ 6½
Raisins, layers	2.20	@2.25
Raisins, London layers	2.50	@2.55
Raisins, Valencia	8¼	@ 8½
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.40	@2.50
Zante currants	6	@ 6½
Citron	23	@ 24

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated	12	@ 13
Apples, Eastern	5¾	@ 6¼
Peaches, unpared, halves	6½	@ 7
Raspberries	28	@ 29
Blackberries, new	7	@ 7½
Pitted cherries	16	@ 17

NUTS.

Filberts	10	@ 11
Almonds, Tarragona	19½	@ 20
Naples walnuts	12½	@ 13
Brazils	6½	@ 8
Pecans	12	@ 12½

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair request at previous prices. The offerings were liberal. A good deal of poor fruit is coming in, which is closed out for what it will bring:

Peaches, per box or basket	$ 35@ 75
Pears, per box	35@ 75
Grapes, per lb	5@ 8
Tomatoes, per box	40@ 60
Apples, per brl	1.25@ 1.75
Blackberries, per case of 16 boxes	70@ 85
Watermelons, per 100	5.00@10.00
Lemons, per box	4.50@ 5.00
Oranges, per box	7.50
Bananas, per bunch	2.00@ 3.00
California pears, per box	3.00@ 3.75
California plums, per box	2.50@ 3.00

GROCERIES—In this market there were no important changes. Trade keeps up surprisingly well, and the firm feeling heretofore noted is still prevalent. Coffees are in light stock, and, pending the arrival of the new crop, prices are likely to continue strong. Sugars are active, and in rice, molasses, soaps, and most other lines the movement was also liberal. We quote:

RICE.

Carolina	6½@ 7¾
Louisiana	6¼@ 7¼
Rangoon	6¼@ 7

COFFEE.

Java	24 @28
Mocha	26 @27
Maracaibo	18 @20
Rio, fancy	18 @19
Rio, prime to choice	16¼@17½
Rio, good	15¼@16
Rio, fair	14¼@15¼
Rio, common	13½@14
Rio, roasting	12¼@13¼

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10¾@11
Crushed	10¾@11
Powdered	10¾@11
Granulated standard	10½@10⅝
Do, not standard	10¼@10⅜
A standard	10¼@10⅜
A No. 2	10 @10¼
Extra C	9⅞@10⅛
C No. 1	9⅝@ 9⅞
Yellow	8¾@ 9½

SIRUPS.

Choice corn or sugar	45 @48
Prime corn or sugar	42 @43
Fair to good corn or sugar	33 @41
Blackstrap	26 @28
Choice New Orleans molasses	59 @60
Prime do	55 @57
Fair do	48 @50
Common do	40 @45

SPICES.

Allspice	16¼@17
Cloves	37 @38
Pepper	16¼@17¼
Nutmegs	95 @98

HAY—Was easy under larger receipts. New is salable to the local trade at about $14.00@14.50 for No. 1 timothy. Old is taken by shippers:

No. 1 timothy, old, ⅌ ton	$ 15.00
No. 2 timothy, ⅌ ton	13.00@14.00
Mixed	12.00
Upland prairie	11.00@11.50
No. 1 prairie	9.00@ 9.50

HIDES—Were in fair request and steady. Following are the quotations:

Green-cured hides, light, ⅌ lb	10 @10¼
Green-cured, heavy	9½@10
Damaged hides	8 @ 8¼
Calf, ⅌ lb	15 @15¼
Dry-salted, ⅌ lb	12½@13
Dry flint	17
Sheep pelts, wool estimated	25

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in fair demand and steady. Tin plates are firm, and also common bar-iron, and shelf goods generally. Below is the price-list:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC, ⅌ box	$ 7.50
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	9.50
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC, roofing	7.00
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC, roofing	14.50
Pig-tin, ⅌ lb	24@ 25
Bar-tin	26
Solder	14@ 16
Pig lead, ⅌ lb	6
Bar lead	6
Lead pipe	7@ 7½
Copper bottoms, ⅌ lb	32½
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	28
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	35
Planished, cut to size	37
Sheet zinc, ⅌ lb	8¼@ 8
Sheet-iron, No. 24	4.70¼
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 to 26	4.80
Sheet-iron, No. 27	4.55
Common bar-iron rates	2.50@2.75
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	11
American planished iron, "B"	11
American do, "A"	13¾
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 26	13@ 16
Fence wire, ⅌ lb	7½

NAILS—Were steady at the recent advance,—$3.25 rates.

OILS—Were quoted as before. Trade is all that could be expected, and the tone of the market remains firm:

Elaine	$ 18
Lard, extra	58
Lard, No. 1	48
Lard, No. 2	45
Linseed, raw	58
Linseed, boiled	55
Sperm	1.20 @1.25
Whale, winter bleached	62
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	68
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	58
Bank oil	45
Straits	45
Turpentine	32
Miner's oil, white	55 @ 60
Miner's oil, yellow	50
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	11¼
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	15
Gasoline, 87 degrees	17½
Carbon, 110 degrees test	11
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 degrees test	12
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test	16¾
Do, Michigan and Wisconsin prime white	13½
Do, Michigan and Wisconsin water white	16¼

PIG-IRON—The market has undergone no important change since our last report. There is a slowly improving demand, and the near future holds out considerable encouragement, the indications being favorable to a large autumn trade and better prices. Stocks are firmly held at the quotations given below:

Lake Superior charcoal, Nos. 1 and 2	$35.00
Lake Superior charcoal, No. 3	33.00
Lake Superior charcoal, Nos. 4, 5, and 6	30.00
Scotch, Coltness	29.50
Scotch, Summerlee	29.00
Scotch, Eglington	28.00
American Scotch, No. 1	27.00
Coke, foundry, No. 1	26.50

POTATOES—Were slow at $1.25@1.50 per brl. The offerings were small. Sweet potatoes were quoted at $4.00 per brl, or 50c per one-third bu box.

POULTRY—Was in little better request and steadier at 5@6c for chickens, and 7@7½c for turkeys. Spring chickens were $2.50@2.75 per doz.

SEEDS—Timothy was more active. The receipts were larger, but consisted mostly of rather low grade seed. Sales were made at $2.10@2.25, prime $2.30, and September brought $1.92@2.00; August $2.00. Flaxseed opened firmer at $1.14, and closed at $1.13 spot or August, and at $1.12 for September, the latter also bringing $1.13. Clover was nominally firm at $4.75@5.00.

SALT—Was in fair request and steady:

Fine salt, per brl	$ 1.00
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.50
Dairy, without sacks	1.50
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.00

WHISKY—Was in good demand at the advance established July 26. Sales were reported of 400 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.09 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Was in moderate demand and steady. Western manufacturers are buying some, and the Eastern operators seem to be holding off, having fair supplies on hand. The Boston *Shipping List* says: "Notwithstanding the comparatively light receipts during the past seven weeks, there has been a large accumulation of domestic wool. The sales during that time have amounted to 19,763,000 lbs, and a fair estimate of our receipts would be 24,000,000 lbs, so that stocks have accumulated about 13,000,000 lbs during the past seven weeks. In this stock there is less than the usual percentage of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, as but a small supply of this description has yet come forward. With the foreign wool that is held in bond and the stock of domestic on hand seven weeks ago, there cannot be less than 40,000,000 lbs of wool of all kinds and qualities now in this market. Of this, however, a good portion is held by manufacturers." Quotations:

Good to choice medium tub	45@50
Coarse or dirty tub	35@41
Fine unwashed fleece	20@23
Coarse unwashed fleece	20@24
Medium unwashed fleece	25@31
Medium washed fleece	35@41
Fine and coarse washed fleece	30@40

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,794	10,728	303
Tuesday	2,500	9,000	217
Total	5,294	19,728	520
Same time last week	10,426	35,688	281
Shipments—			
Monday	1,305	4,027	148

CATTLE—The arrivals from Saturday to the close of yesterday amounted to only about 5,294 head. This is a falling off, as compared with the total for the corresponding days of last week, of 5,000 head. As was to be expected, the effect upon prices of the diminished supply was to stiffen them. The advance was much less marked than it would have been had reports from the East held out some encouragement, but, small as it was, it was most welcome to sellers, after the disastrous losses of last week. Sales showed an improvement, as compared with the lowest prices of last week, of 10@15c. Exporters were willing to pay but little more than Friday's prices, $4.75@4.80 being about the top of the market. Texans were wanted by canners and butchers, and sold 5@10c higher, notwithstanding the pretty liberal supply. Old cows and inferior mixed butchers' stuff continued under neglect and showed no advance. The range of the day's sales was $2.00@4.80. Shippers paid $3.65@4.55 for common to choice grades. Sales of Texans were at $2.40@3.00—the larger part at $2.60@2.75. The market closed firm, with the pens practically empty. Following is yesterday's London cablegram to the *Drovers' Journal*:

"LONDON, Aug. 10.—Cattle—Prices, as may be seen by quotations, are 1c per lb lower than the current rates of last Monday. Upon light, finely finished cattle the shrinkage in values has not been so great, but coarse heavy offerings have been exceedingly hard to sell, even at the reduction.

QUOTATIONS.

	Cents per lb.
Best steers (American)	12½
Best heavy steers	12
Second quality	11½
Inferior and bulls	9½@10

"These prices are for estimated dead weight; offal is not reckoned.

"Sheep—Trade was exceedingly slow, particularly on inferior and second rate stock, though prices are not quotably lower than last Monday."

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$4.60@4.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4.35@4.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.10@4.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.60@4.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.50@3.00
Texans	2.25@3.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
111	1,400	$4.77½	23 Texas	989	$3.00
60	1,391	4.75	15	903	3.05
33	1,350	4.65	20 Texas	992	3.00
15	1,462	4.62½	20 Texas	928	3.00
24	1,346	4.55	22 Texas	918	3.00
34	1,331	4.50	20 Texas	858	2.80
32	1,346	4.50	21 Texas	923	2.75
33	1,237	4.50	22 Texas	905	2.75
16	1,351	4.50	103 Texas	953	2.75
15	1,283	4.50	24 cows	931	2.75
20	1,212	4.40	21	944	2.75
17	1,180	4.35	22 Texas	838	2.70
17	1,201	4.30	85 Texas	882	2.70
19	1,187	4.25	25 Texas	886	2.70
23	1,171	4.25	110 Texas	876	2.70
17	1,200	4.20	110 Texas	870	2.70
17	1,189	4.15	54 Texas	891	2.70
15	1,250	4.12½	79 Texas	943	2.70
41	1,240	4.00	22	924	2.65
20 Colorado	1,047	3.85	22	769	2.60
18	1,055	3.65	21 stockers	772	2.60
18	1,071	3.65	46 Texas	851	2.62½
18	1,078	3.60	119 Texas	800	2.60
14	1,196	3.50	24 Texas	801	2.55
22 Texas	904	3.00	84 Texas	877	2.55
13 calves	231	3.10	60 Texas	819	2.50
8 calves	204	3.25	23 Texas	789	2.40

HOGS—Were in small supply and were again stronger, though aside from choice heavy shipping hogs the change did not amount to a quotable advance. That class was salable at better prices, by 5@10c, than were paid on Monday. Poor to best light were in demand at $4.75@5.00, and inferior to choice heavy at $4.50@5.25. A few assorted Philadelphias fetched $5.30@5.35. The quality was better than for some days previous, to which fact is partly due the higher average of prices. Few grassers were offered. Skips were in demand at $3.50@4.25. The market finished firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
47	373	$5.35	102	193	$5.00	42	255	$4.85
30	293	5.30	53	308	4.95	58	259	4.80
30	273	5.25	67	219	4.95	66	252	4.80
30	305	5.25	24	194	4.95	137	250	4.80
25	247	5.25	36	205	4.95	53	169	4.80
91	319	5.20	48	272	4.90	62	203	4.75
86	290	5.15	56	276	4.90	55	284	4.60
72	196	5.05	22	296	4.85	38	141	4.50
20	219	5.00	111	238	4.85	169	163	4.50
59	273	5.00	68	241	4.85	108	210	4.50
51	196	5.00	72	197	4.85	21	190	4.40
61	220	5.00	40	216	4.85	36	190	4.35
58	198	5.00						

SHEEP—Were dull and nominal at $2.75@4.25 per 100 lbs for inferior to choice qualities. There was only a local demand.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 850; consigned through, 179 cars; market steady and unchanged; receipts light; sales extra steers at $4.90@5.12½; good to choice steers, $4.30@4.80; fair to medium, $3.80@4.20; good butchers' steers, $3.30@4.00; mixed butchers', $2.75@3.40; stockers in fair demand at $3.00@3.25; extra, $3.30@3.40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 1,800; consigned through, 9 cars; market steady and unchanged; sales fair to good Western sheep at $3.80@4.15; choice, $4.20@4.30; Western lambs, $4.50@4.75.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 1,100; consigned through, 43 cars; market in fair demand; prices higher; sales common light grassers at $4.40@4.60; good Ohios and Michigan, $4.70@4.90; corn-fed Yorkers, $5.00@5.15; heavy and medium, $5.00@5.20; extra, $5.25; all sold.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,420 head, all for this market; no through stock in; supply large, with good demand, especially for country buyers, who bought largely of stockers and feeders, of which there was a good supply; not many Eastern buyers on hand, and very little will be done on good to extra till to-morrow; all other cattle are sold out at fair prices considering the big run; best shipping steers held at $5.00@5.25; fair to good butchers', $4.30@4.75; common light, $3.25@3.80; stockers and feeders, $3.00@3.75; sales to-day, 1,479 head.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,028 head; Philadelphias, $5.00@5.25; Yorkers, $4.70@4.90.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 7,500 head; market dull at about yesterday's prices; ¼c off from last week.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Aug. 10.—CATTLE—Beef cattle receipts, 2,286; market generally unchanged, with increased supply of fat cattle; sales choice at $7.25@7.50; extra, $6.75@7.00; first quality, $6.00@6.50; second quality, $5.00@5.50; third quality, $4.00@4.75.

HOGS—Western fat swine, live, $5.62½@5.87½; Northern dressed hogs, $7.25@7.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 6,239; old sheep remain at unchanged rates, but an easier feeling on lambs equal to ¼c per lb; trade slow; sales sheep in lots at $2.25@4.00 each; extra, $4.50@5.50; lambs, $5.00@6.25.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—CATTLE—Supply almost wholly common grades, and market therefore slow; very quiet at previous prices; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 200.

SHEEP—Steady; unchanged; receipts, 800; shipments, 150.

HOGS—Active and higher; Yorkers and Baltimores, $4.90@5.00; packing, $4.75@5.10; butchers' to fancy, $5.10@5.25.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 10.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 2,569; shipments, 1,430; market slow; native shippers and feeders, $2.50@3.25; cows, $1.75@3.00; grass Texans, $2.00@2.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 622; shipments, 247; market firm; choice, $4.60; mixed packing, $4.45@4.50.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.—HOGS—Active, firm, and higher; common, $3.80@4.40; light, $4.40@4.75; packing, $4.75@5.15; butchers', $5.15@5.30; receipts, 500; shipments, 130.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10.—HOGS—Strong at $4.85@5.25; receipts, 1,300; shipments, 150.

LUMBER.

The offerings at the sale docks were light, and nearly all were closed out. About eight loads were sold. Everything was steady except perhaps common inch, which has dragged for a while back, and is sometimes sold at slight concessions. Lath and shingles were unchanged. Following are the quotations:

Green piece stuff	$ 8.75	@ 9.00
Green common inch	9.50	@10.50
Green medium	11.00	@14.50
Green good inch	15.00	@18.00
Standard shingles	2.00	@ 2.20
Extra shingles	2.25	@ 2.40
Lath	1.62½	@ 1.75

The Secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange submits the following statement of the stocks of lumber, etc., on hand in the 35 yards of this city on July 1, with comparisons:

	Aug. 1, 1880.	July 1, 1880.	Aug. 1, 1879.
Lumber, m ft	412,841	347,346	337,328
Shingles, m	164,604	144,095	105,327
Lath, m	46,549	29,734	30,987
Pickets	1,232,459	786,300	201,215
Cedar posts	154,600	111,839	322,450

The yard dealers report an excellent and steadily-

increasing trade. Prices are steady, and some kinds of lumber are quoted firm. The receipts continue big, and stocks are larger than in former years, but the demand bids fair to be correspondingly greater than in previous falls. Below is the list of yard prices, the inside being for green lumber:

First and second clear, 3 inch	$ 47.00
First and second clear, 1 and 2 inch	45.00
First and second clear, 1¼@1½ inch	43.00
Third clear do	37.00
First and second clear rough, 1 inch	42.00
Third clear do	35.00
First and second clear dressed siding	18.50
Common dressed siding	17.50
Flooring, second common dressed	30.00
Box-boards, 13 inch and upwards	36.00@42.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	31.00@36.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	29.00 32.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	22.00@25.00
Fencing, first quality	12.00@13.00
Fencing, No. 2	10.00@11.00
Common boards	11.50@13.50
Common boards, No. 2, 14 and 18 ft	9.50@10.50
Dimension stuff	10.00@11.00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 feet	12.00@15.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft under	10.50@11.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	14.00
Lath	2.00@ 2.25
Shingles, standard and choice	2.25@ 2.40
Shingles, extra	2.50@ 2.65
Shingles, clear	2.85@ 3.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 6d; spring, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s; club, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 9s 8d. Corn—New, No. 1, 5s 1d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 68s. Lard, 40s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10—COTTON—Market dull and easier at 6 13-16@6 15-16d; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 4,600.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet; red Western winter, 9s 6d@9s 10d.

PROVISIONS—Prime mess beef, 57s 7d. Lard—American, 40s 3d. Bacon—Long clear, 41s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 8¼d.

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT—For three days, 102,000 qrs; American, 200,000 qrs.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester dull, tending downward.

ANTWERP, Aug. 10.—PETROLEUM—23f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10.—Wheat not much doing; red winter, 10s; No. 2 spring, 9s 1d; No. 3 do, 8s 5d. Corn strong at 5s 1d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat dull; No. 2 spring declined 6d; Red winter and California, 3d. Corn in fair demand at 3d advance. Arrived—Wheat dull and easier. Corn in fair demand and firm. To arrive—Wheat not much doing; California advanced 1d. Corn firm. Pork 68s. Lard firmer and 3d higher at 40s 3d. Bacon—Long clear firmer and 2s 3d higher at 41s 6d; short clear, 41s. Tallow, 35s 3d. Cheese, 60s. Beef 6d higher at 57s 6d. Weather in England fine.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet; white Michigan, 10s 1d; Western red winter, new, 10s. Corn strong. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat very little inquiry; fair average No. 2 spring, 44s 6d; fair average red winter, 47s 6d@48s; fair average California, 45s@48s 6d. Corn firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet; corn firm. Fair average quality of American spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 42s. Fair average quality of American red winter wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 48s 6d. On passage to the Continent—Wheat, 440,000 qrs; corn, 660,000 qrs. Weather in England fine.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—FLOUR—900 brls superfine at $3.50@4.10 for poor to very choice spring, $3.60@4.25 for poor to very choice winter wheat.

CORN-MEAL—Brandywine quoted at $3.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter sales reported of 1,375,000 bu at $1.11¼@1.11¾, closing at $1.11¼; 148,000 bu No. 2 red at $1.08⅝@1.09, closing at $1.08¾; 96,000 bu No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee and hard spring within the range of $1.06@1.08¼. Corn—Sales were reported of 559,000 bu at 49@49¾c, closing at 49¼c; mixed Western, ungraded, 46@49½c, as to quality. Oats quoted steady; sales were reported of 54,000 bu at 43½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quoted at $14.40@14.50 for ordinary; sales of 350 brls at $14.40@14.50; Western mess at $14.30@14.35. Dressed hogs in fair demand at 6¼@6¾c, and pigs at 6⅞c. Cut meats—Sales of 7,000 lbs pickled bellies at 8¾@9c and 60 tcs Western shoulders at 6c. Bacon inactive; long clear quoted at 8c; short clear at 8¼c; sale 100 boxes long clear at 8c. Western steam lard—Sales of 425 tcs at $7.75@7.80.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—COTTON—Market dull and easier at 11 9-16@11 1-16; futures steady; August, 11.44c; September, 10.98c; October, 10.56c; November, 10.45c; December, 10.46c; January, 10.55c; February, 10.71c; March, 10.83½c.

FLOUR—Weak; receipts, 24,000 brls; superfine State and Western, $3.60@4.25; common to good extra, $4.00@4.40; good to choice, $4.50@6.75; good to choice, $4.25@4.75; white wheat extra, $4.60@6.75; St. Louis, $4.25@7.25; Minnesota patent process, $6.00@8.75.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; receipts, 178,000 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.06@1.08½; ungraded red, 97@98½c; No. 3 do, $1.05@1.06; steamer No. 3 do, $1.01; mixed winter, $1.06½; steamer do, $1.00; No. 2 white, $1.08; No. 1 do, $1.11¼@1.11¾; steamer No. 1 do, $1.10 delivered; No. 2 red, August, $1.08⅝@1.09; September, $1.09@1.09¼; October, $1.09½@1.09⅝. Corn firm; receipts, 245,000; ungraded, 46@49½c; No. 2, 49@49½c; No. 2 white, 51½c; No. 2, August, 49@49¼c; September, 49¼@50c. Oats less active; receipts, 32,000 bu; mixed Western, 38@40c; white Western, 40@44c.

HAY—Demand fair and market firm.

HOPS—Dull and in buyers' favor.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet, but steady. Sugar steady with fair demand; fair to good refining, 7¾@7⅞c. Molasses steady. Rice in good demand.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; united, 91½c; crude, 7@7½c refined, 9¼c bid.

TALLOW—Firm at 6 7-16@6½c.

RESIN—Nominally unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Stronger at 30½c.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and unchanged. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firmer; long clear middles, $8.00; short clear middles, $8.25. Lard strong and higher; prime steam, $7.75.

BUTTER—Dull and weak at 14@25c.

CHEESE—Strong at 8¼@10½c.

PRODUCE EXPORTS—For the week, 8,485,000.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 10.—FLOUR—Market dull; Minnesota extra, fair old stock, $5.12½; do good, $5.37½; do clear, $5.75; do straight, $6.37½@6.75; Ohio old wheat, choice, $6.00; do fancy, $6.25; Kentucky good new wheat, $5.50; Minnesota patent process, choice, $8.00; do fancy, $8.25. Rye flour quiet at $4.50@4.75.

GRAIN—Wheat flat; rejected, $1.00@1.03; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.09¼; No. 2 red, August, $1.10 bid, $1.09¾ asked; September, $1.09¾ bid, $1.09¾ asked; October, $1.09¼ bid, $1.09¾ asked. Corn firm; Western mixed on track, 51½@52½c; rejected do, 49½@50½c; sail mixed, August, 49½c bid, 50½c asked; October, 50c bid, 50½c asked. Oats dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; prime mess beef, $11.00@11.50. Mess pork, $14.50. Hams—Smoked, 11@13c; pickled, 9¾@10c. Lard, 8¼c.

BUTTER—Quiet and easier; creamery extra, 25@26c; do good to choice, 22@24c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extra, 22@23c; Western Reserve extra, 16@17c; do good to choice, 14@16c.

EGGS—Steady; 15c.

CHEESE—Stronger; creamery, 11c; fair to good, 10@10½c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; refined, 9c bid.

WHISKY—Market dull; $1.11.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,100 brls; wheat, 98,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 8,500 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 112,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm; superfine, $3.00@3.25; XX, $4.00@4.25; XXX, $4.50@4.75; high grades, $5.00@5.75.

GRAIN—Corn steady with a fair demand at 52@60c. Oats quiet and weak; 36c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet; $2.30.

HAY—Market easier; choice, $19.50@20.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and firm; $15.00. Lard scarce and firm; tierce, 8@8¼c; keg, 8¼c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 5¼c. Bacon irregular; shoulders, $5.87½; clear rib, $8.75; clear, $9.15. Hams—Sugar-cured firm; canvased, 10½@12½c.

WHISKY—Quiet; Western rectified, $1.00@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Demand fair and market firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13@16c. Sugar—Good demand at full prices; fair to fully fair, 8⅜@8⅝c; prime to choice, 9⅛@9¼c; yellow clarified, 9⅛@9⅝c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice dull, weak, and lower at 4½c.

BRAN—Quiet; 75c.

MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York, $2.50 per $1,000 premium; sterling exchange, 483½.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 10.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western easier and weak; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and August, $1.08¾@1.08⅞; September, $1.08¾; October, $1.09¼@1.09. Corn—Western easier and steadier; Western mixed, spot and August, 48½@48¾c; September, 49⅛@49½c. Oats steady; Western white, 34½@35c; do mixed, 33@33½c. Rye higher at 77c.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Without quotable change.

BUTTER—Quiet; prime to choice Western packed, 14@20c.

EGGS—Quiet at 12c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to choice, 13@15½c. Sugar firm; A soft, 10¼c.

WHISKY—Unchanged.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer, unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,724 brls; wheat, 444,356 bu; corn, 3,300 bu; oats, 12,000 bu; rye, 100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 144,551 bu; corn, 27,349 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 442,319 bu; corn, 3,310 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, 93⅛c cash; 92⅛@92⅜c August; 93@93¼c September; 93⅞@95¼c October; 89⅞@89⅝c the year; No. 3 do, 87@87⅝c; No. 4 do, 83¼c. Corn slow; 33¼c cash; 34¼c October; 33⅞@33¾c seller the year. Oats—23¼c cash; 23¼c September. Rye higher; 65c.

LEAD—Salable at $4.15.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Higher at 11½@12c.

PROVISIONS—Pork stronger at $15.30 bid cash; $15.25 September; $15.37½ bid at close. Dry salt meats very strong, and held higher at $5.88½ asked. Bacon higher; $5.75, $8.50@8.60, $8.75@8.90. Lard held higher; $7.35 asked.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 44,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 33,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 21,000 brls; wheat, 198,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 10.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; opened and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard nominal; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.01; No. 2, 94c cash; August, 88¼c; September, 87⅝c; October, 88¼c; No. 3 do, 78c; No. 4 do, 69c; rejected nominal. Corn strong; No. 2 at 38c. Oats in fair demand; No. 2 at 25½c. Rye higher; No. 1 at 60c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring, cash, 73c.

PROVISIONS—Higher; mess pork, $15.25 cash and September; $15.50 October. Prime steam lard, $7.38 cash and August; $7.45 September.

HOGS—Higher; $4.75@5.00.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 6¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; oats, 300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 6,500 bu; oats, 450 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 3 white Wabash, 90¼c; No. 1 white Michigan, 95¼c; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, 97⅝c; August and September, 97¾c; October, 97⅜c; No. 3 do, 92c; rejected, 85c; No. 2 red mixed, 98½c. Corn steady; high-mixed, 43½c; No. 2 spot, 39⅝c; September and October, 40⅛c; rejected, 39½c; damaged, 30½c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 31c.

CLOSED—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, spot, 97⅜c; August, 97⅜c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 375,000 bu; corn, 48,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 176,000 bu; corn, 67,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

Cars of wheat on track, 480.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 10.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10¾c.

FLOUR—Dull and easier; fancy, $5.25@5.75; family, $4.55@4.85.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, 97@98c; No. 3 amber, 94@96c. Corn steady; 39@40c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2 mixed new, 30c. Rye firmer; No. 2 at 70@71c. Barley quiet; No. 2 fall, nominal, 93@95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong and higher; $14.87½. Lard firmer at $7.40. Bulk meats strong and higher; $4.75, $5.60, $7.87½, loose. Bacon higher; $5.60, $8.37½, $8.75.

WHISKY—$1.07.

BUTTER—Dull and drooping; choice Western Reserve, 17@18c; choice Central Ohio, 15@16c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 10.—FLOUR—Quiet at $3.25@3.75; extra family, $3.75@4.25; No. 1, $4.75@5.00; choice fancy, $6.00@6.25.

GRAIN—Wheat moderately active and higher; 88c. Corn steady; 42½@43½c; do mixed, 39½c. Oats—Market dull; No. 2 white, 30c; do mixed, 27c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $14.50. Lard steady; prime steam, $7.50. Bulk-meats active, firm, and higher; shoulders, $5.00; clear rib, $8.00. Bacon strong and higher; shoulders, $5.62½; clear rib, $8.65; clear, $9.00. Hams—Sugar-cured, 11@11½c.

WHISKY—$1.07.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn—firm; mixed and yellow, 53@55c. Oats unsettled; prices nominal for old, ranging from 41@50c; new selling at 40@43½c for No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed to arrive. Rye—$1.00.

BUTTER—Choice Western creameries, 25@27c; ladle-packed, choice, 19@20c; common to good, 16@18c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 14@15c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; corn, 124,000 bu; wheat, 36,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 410 brls.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 10.—The *Price Current* reports: GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 33,059 bu; shipments, 21,152 bu; market slow; No. 2, cash, 81½c; No. 3 cash, 74c; September, 74c. Corn—Receipts, 7,201 bu; shipments, 10,715 bu; market quiet; No. 2, cash, 25½c; September, 26½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected. Corn firm; sales of 8,400 bu early at 8¼c; now asking 4c; buyers holding off for lower prices. Oats nominally at 32c. Rye neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm; wheat, 5⅝c; corn, 5¼c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Aug. 10.—GRAIN—Corn firm; high mixed, 36½@36¾c; mixed, 34½@34¾c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 25¼@25½c; sales for September at 24½c. Rye inactive but firm; No. 2, 64¼@64½c.

HIGHWINES—Steady at $1.07½.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 10.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 1 white, 99¼c; August, 96⅝c; September, 95c; B 2 October, 95¾c; No. 2 white, 95½c; receipts, 20,000 bu; shipments, 24,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat steady, with a fair demand; No. 2 red, 92¼@93c. Corn steady at 35½@36c. Oats quiet at 25@28c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn firmer; No. 2 Western in car-lots, 48c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Cotton goods in steady but moderate demand. Boston and Pequot wide sheetings reduced by agents. Prints in irregular demand, but best makes doing fairly. Ginghams and dress goods in good request. Clothing woolens quiet, and flannels less active. Foreign dress goods more sought for, and cotton velvets fairly active.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—WOOL—Quiet; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 45@48c; extra, 45@46c; medium, 46@48c; coarse, 40@42c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 40@44c; medium, 47@47½c; coarse, 40c; washed combing and delaine, 43@52½c; unwashed do, 32@37c; tubwashed, 45@50c; pulled, 35@45c.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 10.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged; Standard white, 110 test, 8c.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 10.—PETROLEUM—Fairly active; crude lower at $1.10 at Parker's for shipment; refined firm at 9¼c, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 10.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 93¼c; highest, 93¾c; lowest, 90c; closed at 90c; shipments, 45,378 brls; charters, 168,000; sales, 677,000.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—COTTON—Quiet; middlings, 11⅛c; low do, 10¾c; good ordinary, 9⅞c; net receipts, 30 bales; gross, 88; exports to France, 4,000; sales, 500; stock, 36,357.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 10.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm, at 28½c.

MARINE NEWS.

LAKE PORTS.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 10.—Arrived—Propellers Cormorant, Marquette, ore; Winslow, Duluth; schooners A. J. Rogers, Charles Wall, Fannie Neill, F. C. Leighton, Delaware, Marquette, ore; Camden, Escanaba, ore; A. Boody, Leland, pig-iron.

Cleared—Propellers Jay Gould, Nebraska, Russia, N. K. Fairbank, V. H. Ketcham, City of New York, Chicago.

Charters—Schooners Florida, coal, Cleveland to Marquette, 60 cents; Annie Vought, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, 90 cents; Clayton Belle, limestone, Kelly Island to Portage, p. t.; scow Kittie, coal, Black River to Detroit, 45 cents.

The schooner I. N. Foster was sold to-day by Thomas Axworthy to Freeman Butts for $12,000 cash. The vessel is nine years old, and cost originally $17,000 or $18,000. The barge Harvest was sold to-day by United States Marshal Goodspeed to Charles Gumtich, on an order of sale from the District Court; consideration, $625. The steam-barge East Saginaw, lumber-laden, blew out her cylinder-head off Black River yesterday, and she with one of her barges was towed here by tug to-day.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 10.—Passed up—Propellers Commodore, Japan, B. W. Blanchard, Minneapolis and consort, Delaware and consort; schooners T. Baker, Exile, A. L. Andrews; tug A. J. Smith and barges.

Down—Propellers Vanderbilt, Scotia, Ohio and consorts, Yosemite and barges; schooners Grace Murray, D. S. Austin, A. J. Dewey, Neelon, H. N. Todman.

Wind—North, light; weather fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 10—10 p. m.—Passed down—Propellers Montana and Badger State; steamer Keweenaw; steam-barges Annie Smith and consort, Lem Ellsworth, Conestoga and consort; schooners John Wesley, R. Dowd, James D. Sawyer, Mary, Hattie, C. G. Houghton, Azoo, H. N. Todman; Alcona and consort.

Passed up—Propellers Chicago, Newburg, Germania and barges, Caldwell and barges.

Wind north, fresh; weather cloudy.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Arrivals—Propeller W. Edwards, schooners G. S. Hazard, M. W. Page, C. Foster, and F. A. Georger, grain, Chicago; schooner G. W. Davis, grain, Duluth.

Cleared—Propellers N. K. Fairbank and W. Edwards, schooners G. M. Case and S. V. R. Watson, coal; P. S. Marsh, Annie Vought, Charles Foster, G. S. Hazard, M. W. Page, F. A. Georger; and barge Morning Star, Chicago.

The schooner Swallow, from Chicago, with a cargo billed as 19,948 bushels of wheat, fell short 389 bushels yesterday.

Canal Freights—Rates unsettled, closing at 5¾ cents on wheat and 5¼ cents on corn to New York; pine lumber to Albany, $2.60 per 1,000, and to New York, $3.40 per 1,000; staves to New York, $1.60 per ton. Canal shipments, 327,000.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 10.—Passed up—Propellers Delaware and consort, Japan, Newburg, Granite State; steam-barges Germania and barges, S. D. Caldwell and barges, Salina and barges; schooners Richard Winslow, Fanny Folger, John M. Hutchinson, J. G. Masten, J. C. King, Itasca, John Magee, William Howe, George Murray, Kate Darley, St. Lawrence.

Passed down—Propellers Gordon Campbell and schooners Schuylkill, Acadia, Winslow, Vanderbilt, Scotia; steam-barges Forest City and consort, Ohio and consorts, and schooner Senator; schooners Ida Keith, Acorn, John B. Merrill, Helen Pratt, Nabob, Fame, Grace Murray, A. G. Mowrie, A. J. Dewey, Grace Amelia, S. Neelon, D. S. Austin.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 10.—Passed—Propellers Joseph L. Hurd and Atlantic.

Down—Propeller Empire State.

Arrived—Propeller John Glidden; schooners Sophia Minch, H. J. Webb; propeller S. Sheldon; schooner S. P. Ely; propeller D. M. Wilson; schooners F. Perew, Emma Mays, Wyoming, Warmington.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 10.—The schooner Leadville to-day loaded 23,000 bushels of wheat for Oswego on owners' account.

A northeast breeze brought to port quite a fleet of coarse freighters, but up to night the schooner Moonlight was the only sail arrived from below. A large number of vessels passed during the day bound up the lake.

The schooners Two Fannies and Annie Sherwood left for Chicago to-night.

CHEBOYGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Aug. 10.—The propeller St. Paul broke a crank pin and is detained here. The schooner Minnehaha, with oats for Nelson & Bullin, sprung a bad leak, and a portion of the cargo was damaged. The tug Kate Williams broke down her machinery, and is here repairing. The tug Kate Moffatt passed down with the schooners Theo. Geown, Knapp, and Billy.

Wind west and light; weather fine.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Aug. 10.—Arrived—Propellers R. J. Hackett, Nahant, Fred Kelly; schooners W. McGregor, M. R. Warner, S. J. Tilden, Cossack, Negaunee.

Cleared—Propeller J. H. Owen; schooners Niagara, C. A. King, Zach Chandler, Unadilla, Henry A. Kent, D. A. Wells, John T. Mott, E. C. Hutchinson, A. B. Norris, Jessie Linn.

PORT DALHOUSIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Aug. 10.—Passed up—Schooners Samana, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; Bangalore, Kingston to Chicago, salt; tug Metamore with barges Manley, Russell, and Bensons, Collins Bay to Cheboygan, light.

Wind—Calm.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Aug. 10.—Passed up—Schooners C. T. Vanstraubenze, Kingston to Chicago, light; Belle Mitchell, Oswego to Chicago, coal.

Down—Schooner Camanche, Chicago to Kingston, wheat.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 10.—Entered—Schooner A. S. Brown, Bay City, lumber; propeller Prindiville, barge Keepsake, Saginaw, lumber; propeller Juniata, schooner Allegheny, Chicago, grain.

Cleared—Propeller V. Swain, schooner A. C. Maxwell, Chicago, light.

GODERICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GODERICH, Ont., Aug. 10.—Arrived—Schooner Golden West, from Chicago, corn.

Sailed—Schooner Tecumseh, Chicago, salt.

Calm.

DULUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 10.—Arrived—Propeller City of Winnipeg; schooners John Kelderhouse, North Cape, Charlie.

Departed—Propeller City of Winnipeg.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Prop Starucca, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop T. S. Faxton, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Hilton, Pike's Pier, wood.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Swallow, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Nyack, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Bismarck, Menekaunee, towing.
Prop Scotia, Montreal, sundries.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, lumber.
Prop C. Campbell, Ludington, lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop C. Hurlbut, Buffalo, light.
Prop Portage, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Alpena, Detroit, light.
Prop Mary Mills, Bay City, salt.
Prop Champlain, Cleveland, sundries.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Reindeer, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Coral, Silver Lake, lumber.
Schr Donaldson, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Uranus, Menominee, lumber.
Schr E. Williams, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Herschel, Menominee, lumber.
Schr S. A. Wood, Marquette, lumber.
Schr G. Ellen, Duck Lake, lumber.
Schr Anne Maria, Ludington, lumber.
Schr William Grandy, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr E. S. Robinson, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr H. Witbeck, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr Edna, Calumet, gravel.
Schr E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. H. Rutter, Buffalo, light.
Schr Banner, Buffalo, light.
Schr Wenona, Buffalo, light.
Schr D. R. Martin, Sturgeon Bay, bark.
Schr Newsboy, Cheboygan, bark.
Schr R. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr James Couch, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, coal.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Schr S. D. Hungerford, Detroit.
Schr T. J. Bronson, Menomine.
Schr I. M. Stephenson, Menominee.
Schr Butcher Boy, Marinettee.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba.
Schr Mantha, Grosse Point.
Schr T. C. Wilson, South Haven.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon.
Schr D. L. Filer, Menekaunee.
Schr Marinette, Mennekaunee.
Schr E. T. Judd, Mennekaunee.
Schr Rockaway, Muskegon.
Schr Early Bird, South Haven.
Schr E. Bates, Muskegon.
Schr Potomac, Frankfort.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon.
Prop Swallow, Muskegon.
Schr Libbie Nau, Muskegon.
Schr Australia, Muskegon.
Schr Jenny Mullen, Muskegon.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon.
Schr Cape Horn, Muskegon.
Schr Ketchum, Podunk.
Schr Coral, Silver Lake.
Schr Herschel, Menominee.
Schr Presto, Grand Haven.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon.
Prop Hilton, Pike's Pier.
Prop William Crippen, Manistee.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdail, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Bismarck, Menekaunee, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Prop John Gregory, Sturgeon Bay, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries.
Schr J. M. Scott, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 24,022 bu wheat, 500 tcs lard, 200 boxes meat.
Prop W. T. Graves, Buffalo, 43,000 bu corn.
Schr George W. Adams, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 10,173 bu wheat, 7,212 bu corn, 1,200 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr Lady Dufferin, Kingston, 21,502 bu corn.
Prop Nashua, Cleveland, 10,000 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Milwaukee, Buffalo, 62,500 bu corn.
Prop Peerless, Duluth, sundries.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Signaling Bridges.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—I notice in several of the city papers a plan to signal bridges by electricity, to do away with whistling. At the end of the plan the remark is made, if the signals fail they could whistle. This would only abate the nuisance one-half, besides being a great expense to the city to put up electric bells and wires. I submit the following plan to THE TRIBUNE for its and its readers comments: Let each tug-boat be provided with a red ball similar to those used on bridges. When a boat wishes to go through a draw it can hoist the red ball, when the bridge-tender (who should keep on the lookout, as well as the tug-men have to keep a lookout for the bridge's red ball) would open the draw. At night they could put lights in the ball—one color in front and one in the back—to show which way the tug was going. This, besides being no expense to the city, would answer as well as whistling. By the electric plan, a boat on starting out would be between two bridges. It would not be able to signal until it got to the first bridge unless it whistled. Yours, respectfully, H. DE GRIE.

Mr. Yaryan and the McDonald Book.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—In giving extracts from the book being issued by John McDonald in regard to the "Whisky Ring," you say:

Here follow accounts of the visits of Brasher, Yaryan, and Gavitt, Revenue Agents, who came on blackmailing expeditions, and went away with full pockets. Brasher was paid $20,000 by the distillers to make a favorable report.

I have not seen the book, as it has not yet been issued, but I have no doubt the *Post-Dispatch* editor has made an error. I assume so; for if McDonald has told any lies he is too smart to insert one as easily exposed as this one in regard to me.

It is true that exposures made during the trials proved that one of the Agents (Brasher) had received bribes, but John McDonald knows I was completely vindicated. I had the confidence of Secretary Bristow, Solicitor Wilson, and Commissioner Pratt through the entire terms of their office, and have letters of the most complimentary kind on their retirement. I was active in prosecuting Babcock, McDonald, Joyce, Avery, and the balance of the whisky-thieves, and, had they one particle of evidence of my complicity, would have exposed it then. Yours respectfully, H. T. YARYAN, Late Chief of Revenue Agents.

Chicago's Problem—Sewage.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—In recalling attention to "G. C. Morgan" in this morning's issue, permit me to rejoice in the indorsement of a professional, and repeat some assertions already made. To settle the drainage question Chicago must spend money, little or more. The end must be attained, and permanently. To pump into the lake is only beginning a circle, with horrible suggestions. A canal is an avenue of water retained at an unnatural volume by reducing the current, and compensating care in dredging, etc. Left to itself, any canal fills up. Water deodorizes, oxidizes,—restores its purity by aeration. Aeration is a disturbance; a cascade clarifies more quickly than a rapid; a rapid than a smooth stream; a smooth stream than a pond.

The first thing in Chicago is to move the incoming stream of dense contamination. A current of one mile per hour is eighty feet per minute, 1⅓ feet per second. To maintain a stream entering the river's mouth at that rate will require, under all the circumstances, an accelerating speed as distance is increased. That at Lockport would be inconvenient, to say the least, for the requisits of a canal. Chicago has the canal; it is a good thing; if she can get the ship-canal it is a better; but she must have her own living stream of quick salvation, in which to find purification. The natural, effective, permanent pathway, in her case, fortunately is the cheapest, surest, and most convenient.

There are at Lockport several locks indicating a drop in the general surface. To those familiar with the topography I need only say: blast through the point of division in the Desplaines River, and deepen both ways until, with a three days' wind from the southwest, the water still enters the river's mouth at one mile an hour. The rest evolves itself. The conduit on Fullerton avenue will cleanse the North Branch, and a similar or larger one from the Stock-Yards westward to the running stream will stop that stagnation.

No matter what this costs, under judicious treatment it is the cheapest, surest, and—pardon me if I say—only way out.

As I said in the beginning, I have taken no time to argue. I have simply asserted. Engineers and those familiar can sit in judgment. B. P. HINMAN.

Ditgen—Mueller.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The reputation of a man is easily run down if he lacks the means of defense; and, with your permission, I will say a few words in explanation of the outrageous charge made against me as appeared from the record made by one Gottfried Ditgen, who committed suicide on the corner of Clybourn and Fullerton avenues, in this city, on Saturday last.

When the daily papers met my eyes on the 9th inst. I was not a little surprised and disgusted to see that I should have been mixed up with or obliged to have been made a party to the disgraceful affair. A Bridewell bird of the clearest water, in his last moments on earth, as it would seem, he accused me of being criminally intimate with his wife. If you allow me to state the facts in a few brief words you will do no more than your duty in helping a citizen and business man of twenty-six years' standing to his rights. The man spoken of here, who was well known as a notorious drunkard, worked for me some seven years ago, and I was obliged to discharge him on account of his excessive dissipation, and ever since then his feelings towards me have been very bitter, from what I could learn from the general conversation of other parties. I have never seen his wife with the exception of once or twice when she came to my place of business, on my regular pay-days, at the time her husband was in my employ, for the purpose of securing a portion of his wages, before—as she said—he could spend it for liquor. I have not seen the woman for about seven years, nor would I know her if I should meet her on the street.

The only and great satisfaction I have in this disgusting affair is that all the members of my family and those who know me best are convinced of the fact that the charge, as made by the unfortunate creature, was made through malicious motives, prompted by strong drink. Respectfully, LOUIS MUELLER.

Cure for Sleepiness.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—I want to say a word with respect to sleepiness during the evening, of which a correspondent complains in your issue of the 1st inst.

It is vexatious for one who is ambitious to acquire an education under unfavorable conditions, whenever he sits down to study in the evening, to soon become overwhelmed with sleepiness. It is a common experience, however, and one which, in general, may be remedied by strict observance of hygienic precepts.

It is doubtless due in most instances to functional disturbance proceeding from neglect of proper living. Overeating is a common cause of it. The individual may be engaged during the day in sedentary or in active employment, and returning to his home at night hungry and dusty, or, at another season of the year, going into a warm room from the bracing out-door atmosphere, he eats heartily at a comparatively late hour, and sits down for the evening. The almost inevitable sequence is drowsiness.

On the other hand, in some instances, the mercantile or the professional man turns homeward, but, being unable or indisposed to leave his cares behind, maintains a condition of brain hyperæmia, with the result of sleeplessness.

In the first instance the brain may have been active all day, but, when the proper work of the day has been done, a reaction sets in, which, in particular temperaments, and at times in all temperaments, especially when the change is favored by gastronomic diversion of nervous energy, dry study is unable immediately to withstand.

Your correspondent appears to believe that sleep "does no one any harm." I admit that it rarely does positive injury, but there is no doubt that some people sleep too long for their own good. Prolonged mental activity renders one sleepless; and, just as truly, prolonged sleep is productive of sleepiness. If your correspondent is blessed with a vigorous constitution, he, I really believe, is squandering 730 precious hours out of each year by devoting eight hours out of every twenty-four to sleep. If he would sleep less he, after a time, would be less drowsy during the time allotted to business and study.

In these observations I have no reference to cases in which organic changes produce a marked propensity to sleep, nor to those which, from nervous exhaustion, may demand the maximum length of repose.

The remedy, then, for the class of people represented by your correspondent, is the observance of strict moderation in all things. They should not overeat; they should not oversleep. In addition, it is highly important that regular habits be formed. They should accustom themselves, and, so far as possible, their bodily functions, to a uniform recurrence of events. Let everything be done decently and in order, and the product will be most gratifying.

If your correspondent should still find himself unable to prosecute his studies to a reasonable hour in the evening, he should retire early, obtain his allowance of sleep, and continue them in the quiet and freshness of early morning.

Drug remedies which will afford him some aid are china 6x and nux vomica 3x. S. LEAVITT, M. D.

The Abuses of Appeals.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Several forcible editorials have recently appeared in THE TRIBUNE in regard to the distress-warrant practice at present in vogue in Illinois; and also the abominable practice of compelling defendants to answer Justices' summons at remote points in the county. With the conclusions therein arrived at by THE TRIBUNE I have no fault to find. I merely wish in the interest of the landlord class to point out another evil as great and as needless as those set forth by your article.

The matter to which I wish to direct THE TRIBUNE'S and the public's attention is the system of appeals in forcible entry and detainer suits. Of the beauties of our system the writer had recently the following instance: A certain party had purchased a valuable lot and was desirous of building upon it immediately. The premises had been occupied by several small wooden buildings which were occupied by several tenants. At the time of the sale, the owner, who had agreed to deliver clear of possession, arranged with these tenants to vacate. One of them held a written lease, and after much bargaining he finally gave up his lease and agreed in writing to vacate by a certain date, and for this he was paid $100.

The sale was then made and the purchaser went to take posession, when the tenant refused to vacate as agreed, repudiated his agreement, and coolly said: "Sue me out or buy me out." The vendor was bound to give possession. What could he do? He began a forcible detainer suit against the tenant, and, there being no defense, in five days got his judgment. Then the tenant came in and appealed, and produced a writ of supersedeas by which the sovereign people of Illinois commanded all proceedings to eject this most abused tenant to cease,—until when? Why, until a year or so when the Circuit Court reached this appeal, and dismissed it.

Of course this would do the owner and vendor no earthly good to get empty possession after the sale was defeated and he perhaps sued for his failure to complete. So he sat down and counted the cost, and found that it would come to about $50 to eject the tenant by force, as his lease authorized. He therefore went and offered his unfortunate tenant $50 and costs to move,—which terms he should have made at first,—and the man then vacated.

Now, this is an example of what is going on every day, and what will go on so long as our present infamous statute allowing an appeal to deprive the landlord of his possession remains in force. Some years ago the Legislature passed a law allowing the landlord, on giving bonds to pay damages, to take possession notwithstanding an appeal, but for some inscrutable reason this law was repealed at the last session. It is this condition of the law that drives people here into confession leases and all sorts of cut-throat devices to protect themselves, well knowing that the law cannot protect them. In fact, the whole system of landlord and tenant law in the State of Illinois seems to the unprejudiced observer, be he lawyer or layman, to be devised to protect the dishonest tenant and to oppress the honest one, and to make landlords sharks in the protection of themselves, knowing their helplessness before the law, instead of just men conscious of their rights and sure of protection in them.

Will not THE TRIBUNE, which has led the way in good movements before, lend its aid to reforming our present unfortunate state of landlord and tenant law? Respectfully, A. RYERSON.

The People's Street Railway.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The West Division Railway Company fiercely resists the proposal of the People's Horse and Dummy Railroad Company to construct and operate a street horse railway from the Michigan Central depot, over Lake street to Union Park place, thence to Fulton street, and over Fulton to Central Park. The great majority of property-owners on Fulton street, on the line of the proposed road, favor it. On the line of three blocks—from Paulina to Robey—there has been an organized, persistent, and earnest effort to prejudice the minds of the property-owners against the People's Company, and an active canvass has been made to persuade them to sign a remonstrance against the proposed railway, and to induce those who have petitioned in its favor to revoke their prayer, and withdraw their consent.

The objections most commonly made against this enterprise are:

1. The People's Company do not *intend* to build the road, and wish the franchise only to sell it, or, as Mr. Leiter was reported in THE TRIBUNE to have said, for blackmailing purposes.

2. The road is not needed.

3. If built and operated it would injure the property on that street.

Objections considered:

1. The originators and stockholders of the People's Horse Railway Company are composed of C. B. Farwell, D. B. Fisk, Seth Gage, E. G. Asay, E. S. Alexander, Malcom McDonald, and others of equal standing, who avow their responsibility for the acts of the Company, and pledge themselves to build the road and have the cars running in *ninety days* after the Council gives them permission to build it.

2. The road *is* needed. The West Division gives us very poor accommodations now. Those who live at, or near, the west terminus of the road often have to walk one, two, or three blocks at this end, or wait to be carried back, as I was last week, past *three* cars to Wood street, where I was transferred to the *fourth* car, the first one we met which went through to Western avenue. What will be the accommodations when the population along the line of Walnut, Fulton, and Carroll—all now obliged to go to the Lake street cars—will be doubled? Now we have to stand on the outside rail of the open cars, or hang on to the straps of the closed ones after 5 p. m. In the near future it will be utterly impossible for the Lake street line to accommodate the people who must travel over this line, unless the new road is built. A street-railway on Fulton is inevitable. It is only a question of time and of the parties who shall build it. The People's Company will give us the road at once, and the benefits of competition.

3. The road, if built, will increase the value of property on the street.

This is the judgment of real estate business men who own the largest blocks of property on Fulton street. Such men as James B. Waller owning 600 feet frontage; C. J. Hull, owning 510 feet; James Cairns, owning and representing 574 feet; George Helm, owning 195, and many others owning 150 and 125 feet, have signed the petition and are in favor of the proposed road. Are not the men whose profession it is to scan closely everything affecting the value of real estate, competent judges of the probable effect of this road on the value of their property?

Their judgment, too, is confirmed by the practical operation of such roads upon both business and residence streets in this city. Indiana avenue, a residence street of the same width as Fulton, has been greatly benefited by such a road. So has Van Buren, a residence street west of Ashland avenue; and Indiana street, a mixed street of residences and business places.

Madison street gained precedence of Lake because the property-owners on Lake resisted and delayed the construction of the railway there; just as some proprietors are trying to make a Sleepy Hollow of Fulton street. And if they succeed, they will wake up some day and find themselves *left*, if not forgotten, by a generation of active, prosperous, *live* men, outside of Sleepy Hollow. The stage-coach era does not befit Chicago. A very few very select people, fortunate in the pursuit of wealth and living in nice homes, naturally oppose a street-railway past their doors. The street-railway is a democratic-republican institution, an iron bond of brotherhood unifying neighborhoods and communities, making us more and more one people, and is the foe of greed and exclusiveness.

I give the gentlemen most active in opposing this road credit for candor in frankly stating that they repudiate all notions of public spirit or public benefits in their opposition; that they believe this road will benefit the people and property-owners of the western portion of the street, and that they oppose it on the ground of pure selfishness. They do not wish so plebeian a thing as a street-railway to "come between the wind and their nobility."

The strong argument for this road that should commend itself to all the people of the West Division and be conclusive upon the Common Council is that this new company will give us competition in the street-railway service, and the advantages which competition always insures. East Lake street over Lake street bridge is the only avenue left the people of the West Division, between Lake and Kinzie streets, by which they can reach the business centre of the city except over the West Division Company's lines. That Company has clutched and monopolized all the other avenues and outlets. There remains but this one. And if this is surrendered to the West Division Company we are at their mercy. And what this Company will do when unrestrained by competition or the possibility of competition its past history plainly indicates.

It is against public policy to give any company the monopoly or exclusive right of building and operating street-railway lines on all the public streets of the West Division. It would be an unjustifiable sacrifice of the public weal for the Common Council to sanction such a monopoly as to give up the public highways of over half of Chicago to one company. What would be thought of a proposition to give Field & Leiter the exclusive right to sell dry goods, or to Hibbard, Spencer & Co., to sell hardware, in the West Division? Yet it would be no more of a monopoly and no more unjust than the proposal to give the West Division Railway Company the exclusive right of all the public streets of the West Division for railway purposes.

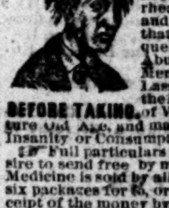
The new Company pledges itself not only to build and operate this road, but also not to sell the franchise when obtained to the West Division Company or to *any* Company. The managers of the People's Company *know* what they *intend*. And the word of Messrs. Farwell, Fisk, Asay, Alexander, Malcolm McDonald, and their associates, as to what they *will do* if they get the franchise is quite as credible as Mr. Leiter's profession of *belief* as to their intentions. If Mr. Leiter can adduce *proof* that these gentlemen practice or have been in the habit of practicing blackmailing, he might have some color of excuse for his statement. But, if not, I submit that the authority of his name coupled with a baseless charge should not be made to do service in bolstering up the claims of a huge monopoly, whose course as common carriers has been unsatisfactory, not to say offensive, to nine-tenths of the people of the West Division.

The West Division Company obtained the consent of the property-owners to lay down its tracks on Indiana street on the pretext that it would build the road *at once*. But, after getting the right of way, it illustrated its ruling dog-in-the-manger policy, for *ten years*, by refusing to build the road, or to let any one else build it. Two weeks ago, when it thought it could get the franchise over Lake street bridge and East Lake street, and thus prevent competition, it positively refused to extend its Lake street line to Central Park. It had a Madison street line running there, and that, it said, was enough. Fulton and Carroll and all intermediate streets could go to Madison street, six or seven blocks distant, and take the cars there for Central Park! But now, since the people demand the People's Line to Central Park over Fulton street, and seem likely to get it, they promise, if the Council will kill competition, and confirm their monopoly of the West Division forever, to build the road to Central Park some time *next summer*. Are their *present* promises more trustworthy than their *past* ones? If we trust them now, our lament, next year, may be: "The summer is ended and we are not saved!"

The People's Company offers to pay *one-half cent* for every passenger carried into the City Treasury in return for the franchise. And they propose to have *the West Division Company do likewise*. It is not strange, then, that the West Division Company is leaving no stone unturned to defeat the purpose of the People's Company to build the road on Lake and Fulton streets to Central Park. Their agents and emissaries—lawyers, politicians, and business-men who have axes to grind or own stock in the West Division Company, and all who can be pressed into their service by promises or pay—are active in exciting opposition to the new Company, getting people to sign remonstrances against it, and trying to get the petitioners for the road to recant and remonstrate. Mr. C. J. Hull, owning 510 feet on Fulton street, informed me that an attorney of the West Division Company labored with him almost all night to persuade him to withdraw his petition for the new Company, and that several parties who had signed the petition for the new Company, and been urged to withdraw their names, had come to him for advice, and that he had said to them, "Don't do it! Let the road go through!" As a property-owner equally interested in the prosperity of both Lake and Fulton streets, and not interested to the amount of *one cent* in the stock of either company, and regarding solely the public convenience and the public good, I second the prayer of Mr. C. J. Hull,—"Let the road go through!" S. M. BOOTH.

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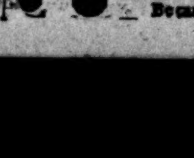


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CHICAGO, Aug. 10, 1880.

Editor Legal News: Please furnish us 1,000 B. A. Ulrich's Treatise on Government, etc. We want them at once. Yours truly, J. M. JONES, Chairman Republican State Central Committee.

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 62 and 62 Clark-st., northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), Palmer House, 15 Canal-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*12:30 pm	* 3:15 pm
aSioux City & Yankton	*12:30 pm	* 3:15 pm
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*12:30 pm	* 3:15 pm
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 pm	* 7:15 am
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 pm	* 7:15 am
aDes Moines Night Express	† 9:15 pm	* 7:15 am
aDes Moines Day Express	*12:30 pm	* 3:15 pm
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 pm	* 7:15 am
aCedar Rapids Express	* 8:30 am	* 7:15 am
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 am	* 3:15 pm
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 pm	* 6:30 am
aFreeport, R'kford & Lake Geneva	* 4:15 pm	*10:45 am
bMilwaukee Express	* 8:00 am	* 7:45 pm
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	* 9:00 am	* 4:00 pm
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 pm	*10:30 am
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	§ 9:00 pm	§ 6:45 am
bGreen Bay & Marquette	* 9:00 pm	* 6:15 am
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:31 pm	* 6:45 am
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 pm	* 7:00 am
bLa Crosse & Minnesota	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
bLa Crosse & Minnesota	§ 9:00 pm	* 7:00 am
bWinona & Central Dakota	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
bWinona & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 pm	* 7:00 am
bLake Geneva	* 4:00 pm	*10:45 am
bLake Geneva Express	* 8:15 am	* 7:45 pm
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 9:00 am	* 4:00 pm

For suburban trains, get local time-card at Clark-st. Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, and Pullman Sleeper to Sioux City on the train leaving Chicago at 12:30 p. m. Pullman Sleepers on 9:15 p. m. train to Des Moines. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at any of the following Ticket-Offices of the Company in Chicago: 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, corner Canal and Sixteenth-sts., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts. (on West Side).

	Leave.	Arrive.
bOttawa & Streator Express	7:50 am	7:30 pm
bGalesburg Passenger	7:50 am	7:30 pm
bNebraska Express	10:00 am	3:40 pm
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:00 am	3:40 pm
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:00 am	1:35 pm
bPacific Fast Express	12:30 pm	2:35 pm
bKansas & Colorado Ex	12:30 pm	2:35 pm
bKansas City & Texas Fast Line	12:30 pm	2:35 pm
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 pm	10:00 am
Aurora Passenger	3:15 pm	7:15 am
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:35 pm	10:35 am
bSt. Louis Passenger	4:35 pm	10:35 am
bRockford, Fr'port & Rock Falls Ex	4:35 pm	10:35 am
bAurora Passenger	5:30 pm	8:55 am
bAurora Passenger	6:20 pm	7:45 am
cOmaha Night Express	9:05 pm	6:55 am
cTexas Night Express	9:05 pm	6:55 am
cKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 pm	6:55 am
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 pm	6:35 am
Wednesday & Saturday Theatre Train	b11:15 pm	10:15 pm

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Pullman (16-wheel) Sleeping-Cars and Passenger Coaches between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka, and Kansas City, through without change. Parlor Cars, with Reclining Chairs, between Chicago and Kansas City. C., B. & Q. Dining-Cars attached to all trains.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"Pan Handle" Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 am	* 4:15 pm
Oconomowoc & Waukesha Ex	* 5:00 pm	*10:25 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	*10:10 am	* 4:00 pm
	† 9:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 am	* 4:00 pm
	† 9:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	*10:10 am	* 4:00 pm
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	† 9:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Libertyville Accommodation	*10:10 am	* 7:45 pm
Elgin Express	* 6:15 pm	* 8:45 am
Byron Passenger	* 4:00 pm	*10:45 am
El in Fast Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:45 am
Sunday Passenger (Elgin)	5:00 pm	10:45 am

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via La Crosse and Winona.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 9:10 am	* 7:30 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:50 pm	§ 6:30 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 9:10 am	* 7:30 pm
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:50 pm	§ 6:30 am
Springfield Express	* 9:10 am	* 7:30 pm
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:50 pm	§ 6:30 am
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 9:10 am	* 7:30 pm
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:50 pm	* 6:30 am
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 9:10 am	*10:00 am
Pontiac Express	* 4:45 pm	* 7:30 pm
Gilman Passenger	* 4:45 pm	* 9:30 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:50 am	* 3:20 pm
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 pm	* 6:35 am

bOn Saturday night to Gilman only.
cOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Canal and Van Buren-sts., near Van Buren-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver & Pueblo Fast Express	*12:30 pm	* 3:30 pm
Kansas City & Santa Fe Night Ex	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:25 am
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 am	* 8:00 pm
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 am	* 8:00 pm
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:25 am
Peoria, Burlington Fast Express	* 9:00 am	* 3:30 pm
& Keokuk Ex. via Chenoa	*12:30 pm	* 8:00 pm
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 am	* 3:30 pm
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex	* 9:00 am	* 3:30 pm
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 pm	* 3:30 pm
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 9:10 am

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 pm	‡ 6:20 am
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 pm	‡ 6:20 am

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 am	* 6:30 pm
New York & Boston Ex. (daily)	§ 9:00 am	§ 7:40 pm
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 3:30 pm	* 3:40 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 pm	*10:35 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 pm	§ 8:00 am
Night Express	† 9:10 pm	* 6:30 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	* 3:40 pm	* 6:30 am
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 9:10 pm	† 6:30 am

a On Sundays this train leaves at 5:15 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 am	* 7:40 pm
Special New York Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Lightning Express (daily)	§ 5:15 pm	§ 8:00 am
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 pm	§ 8:00 am
Fast Express	* 10:30 pm	§ 5:40 am

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.) Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:25 pm
Night Express	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:45 am

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 7:50 am	* 5:50 pm
Fast Line	§ 4:55 pm	§ 8:00 pm

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 am	* 8:00 pm
Night Express	§ 8:10 pm	§ 7:00 am

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.) Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel. Trains leave from Depot, corner of Archer and Stewart-avs.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 am	* 4:00 pm
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 pm	§ 7:00 am

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Archer and Stewart-avs.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Express	* 8:00 am	* 8:00 pm
Night Express	† 9:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Valparaiso Accomm'dat'n—leave and arrive cor Ashland-av & 22d	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:30 am

Pullman Sleeping-Cars attached to night express.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, cor. Van Buren and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 am	* 7:00 pm
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 pm	§ 7:00 pm
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 pm	§ 8:00 am
Fast Line	§ 9:40 pm	§ 6:30 am

†Daily, except Saturday. ‡ Daily, except Monday. § Daily.

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Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, M'nitwoc, (daily) 9 a m
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Kewaunee, Ahnepee, &c., Tues. & Frid. 7 p m
Grand Haven, Muskegon, G. Rapids, &c. (daily) 7 p m
For Green Bay, &c., Tuesday and Friday 7 p m
For Escanaba & Lake Superior Towns, Tuesday 7 p m
Office & Docks foot of Michigan-st. *Except Sunday.